REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,965.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the Bombay Gazette will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.	
Second do.	4½ „	„
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th August 1874, at 4 p.m.

August 1874.		September 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Madras	4
„ Carwar	22	„ Coconada	6
„ Narrakal	26	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Alleppy	26	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Gopaulpore	8
„ Colombo	29	„ False Point	9
„ Galle	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11
„ Negapatam Sept.	2		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August, 1874, at 2 p.m.

August 1874.		September 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSREH	7
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Mahomerah	7
„ Guadur	24	„ Fao	7
„ Muscat	26	„ Bushire	9
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bahrein	9
„ Linga	30	„ Linga	13
„ Bushire Sept.	1	„ Bunder Abbas	15
„ Koweit	1	„ Muscat	17
„ Fao	3	„ Guadur	19
„ Mahomerah	3	„ Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSREH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August 1874, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August 1874, at 2 p.m.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd August 1874, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14 10

Including Wines.

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India.

For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 79, Clive Street, Calcutta.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern......5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ......6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at	6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „	at	6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at	6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons				2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at	6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1 5 0
				£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the ·450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 21st August, 1874, at 3 p.m., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. HYDASPES, (2,984 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain D. Rennoldson, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Ancona and Venice, but not for Malta, Gibraltar or Southampton.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Venice and Marseilles.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock head at Masagon, at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 24th August 1874, at 3 p.m., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain Chas. Anderson, R.N.R. will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 21st August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th August 1874.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.

SOUTHAMPTON LINE.

BY the s.s. HYDASPES, sailing on the 21st instant, and every alternate Week's Steamer thereafter, PASSENGERS will be BOOKED for BRINDISI, ANCONA and VENICE, but NOT for MALTA, GIBRALTAR, or SOUTHAMPTON.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS AND OLIOGRAPHS IN FANCY GILT FRAMES BY THE BEST ARTISTS.

COME AND SEE.

(WITHOUT RESERVE.)

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 15th Aug. Messrs. S. S. & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, an invoice of 12 cases pictures imported in Bombay for the first time, representing important scenes of the late Franco-German War, Morning Toilet, Going to Bath, Painting the Hero, The Bloure Greek and Romania Girl, Marriage of the Prince of Wales, Table d'Hote, Marguerite, Madonna, Feeding-Time, Winter in the Haitz, Winter in Holland, Departure, Uninvited Guest, Harvest Girl, Language of Flowers, Battle-piece, Contemplation, Sleeping Madonna and Child, Detected Letter, Preparing for Dinner, Solitude, Mother's Treasure, Great Eastern, The Pope, The Evening, Mother's Happiness, Judith, Listening to the Bird, Scene on the Coast of Holland, Morning Bath, Lady Bird, Broad Path, Christian Martyr, Black Ground Prints, Popes, &c., &c.

On account of the concerned, landed ex s.s. Strathclyde—
B B—702—1 Case 141 Large Pictures.
158 Small Pictures.
More or less damaged by Saltwater.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th August 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of August 1874, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bhaoo Raghoba:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground forming a portion of the Oart called Patuck Wadee, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 907 2-9th square yards or thereabouts, which piece of land and premises are bounded on the north by the Girgaum Back Road aforesaid on the south by the house of Perwuttee bai, the wife of Wassudew Bapoo, on the east by the house of Pandurang Wittoba, and on the west by the house of Sorabjee Cowasjee, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 531.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, Vendor's Solicitors, Meadow Street, Fort, or at the Office of the Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th August 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,

MADRAS,

ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coachboxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.

SINGLE and double-seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhope, at pleasure.

TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.

C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon, and side sweep Buggies.

SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring hafts.

S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.

CHAR A BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe shaped, and other Drags.

STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore, and other Princes, estimated for and completed in the best taste.

PALANKEEN COACHES.

HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.

THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION,

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

MANILLAS. Cash Prices.

Imported direct, of the very finest quality only.

		Rs.	a.
No. 1 CHEROOTS or CIGARS	per 1,000	90	0
No. 2 Do. do.	„ „	50	0
No. 2 CAVITE BRAND	„ „	60	0

The Brand is generally esteemed to be by far *the finest imported.*

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Prepared expressly for the Company of selected Tobacco.

NOBLE'S	per 1,000	13	8
DAWSON'S	„ „	14	0
THOMSON'S	„ „	14	0
DINDIGULS	„ „	16	0

HAVANNAH, in Boxes of 250 each, Cash Rs. 4-8.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

LEISURE HOUR	per box of 250	4	12
BABINGTON'S	„ „	4	0

OFFICE, per Box of 100, Cash Rs. 1-6.

CIGARETTES.

COPE'S BOUQUET	per box of 100	2	8
WILLS' PASSING CLOUDS	„ „	2	8

TOBACCOS.

WILLS' CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.

BIRD'S EYE, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia	per tin	1	0
GENUINE TURKEY TOBACCO for Cigarettes		1	8
GOLDEN LEAF, "Yellow Jessamine,"	per lb.	3	0
VIRGINIAN SUN-CURED TOBACCO, Round Sticks, in Tin Foil	per box	2	8

An extensive assortment of plain and fancy Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, and Smokers' Sundries.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—PLAY will commence at 10 a.m., punctually, THIS DAY.

THOS. W. MOORE,
Honorary Secretary.

15th August 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. BELLONA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No Claims whatever for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before leaving.

LYON & Co.,
Agents for s.s. Bellona.

Bombay, 14th August 1874.

NOTICE.—The CHAIRMAN of the SUB-COMMITTEE of the EASTERN INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND being anxious to wind up and publish the FINAL ACCOUNTS of the FUND, requests the attendance of the Members of the Sub-Committee at the Municipal Office at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Chairman,
Eastern India Famine Relief Fund Sub-Committee.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 14th August 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. KESSOWJEE JADOWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, and Shroff, is about to settle upon certain TRUSTS the following properties, situate without the Fort of Bombay :—

1. A House, No. 75, in Khand Bazaar or Cazee Syed Street.
2. A House, No. 33, situate in Khand Bazaar or Cazee Syed Street.
3. A Chawl, No. 54, situate in Khand Bazaar or Cazee Syed Street, known by the name of Luckmi Chawl.
4. A House, No. 16, also situate in Khand Bazaar or Cazee Syed Street, formerly belonging to Mr. Dayal Jairaz
5. A House, No. 72, situate in Khand Bazaar or Cazee Syed Street, opposite to the house of the late Mr. Goculdass Tejpall.
6. A House, No. 191, situate in Sattad or Doongri Cooli Street, purchased from Mr. Heerjee Dossa.
7. A House, No. 210, situate in Sattad or Doongri Cooli Street purchased from Laljee Hemraj.
8. A Chawl, No. 372, in Shaik Memon Street or Market.
9. A House and Stable, No. 12, situate in Sooltanker or Essajee Hussajee Street, at Mandvi.
10. A House or Chawl, situate in Cazee Syed Street, formerly belonging to Messrs. Maden Tezsey and Wurdman Nensey.

Any person, claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the said premises or any part thereof, whether by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 22, Apollo Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date of this Advertisement, otherwise the Settlement of the said properties will be made without reference to such claims if any there be.—Dated this 14th day of August 1874.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
(ON ITS APPELLATE SIDE.)
Suit No. 494 of 1871.—Appeal No. 202.

PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing on the Tardeo Road, without the Fort, Bombay ... Plaintiff and Appellant.

vs.

NAVAZBAI, wife of Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay; MEHERBAI, wife of Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarrachund, also Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort, Bombay; and CURSETBAI, wife of Shapoorjee Jeewajee Bottlewalla, also Parsee Inhabitant, residing in Hornby Row, within the Fort, Bombay, Grand-daughters, Heirs, and personal representatives of the late MANECKBAI, deceased, Widow of the late Muncherjee Pestonjee, deceased; and the said RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER WADIA, also Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Parell aforesaid, and the said SHAPOORJEE JEEWAJEE, also Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Hornby Row aforesaid, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late said Maneckbai, deceased, Widow of the late Muncherjee Pestonjee, deceased; GOOLBAI Widow of the late Ruttonjee Munjee Guzdur, Parsee woman, residing in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane, within the Fort, Bombay; JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, residing in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort, Bombay; and FAMJEE NOWROJEE, Parsee, residing in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, within the Fort, Bombay. ... Defendants and Respondents.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit and the Appellate side, and bearing date the Nineteenth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction, in one Lot, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Ninth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback; Navazbai, wife of Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia; Meherbai, wife of Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarrachund; Cursetbai, wife of Shapoorjee Jeewajee Bottlewalla, granddaughters, heirs, and personal representatives of the late Maneckbai deceased, widow of the late Muncherjee Pestonjee, deceased; and the said Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia and Shapoorjee Jeewajee, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Maneckbai, deceased, widow of the late Muncherjee Pestonjee, deceased; Goolbai, widow of the late Ruttonjee Munjee Guzdur, Jamsetjee Nowrojee and Framjee Nowrojee, or any of them, in all that piece or ground with two compartments of a chawl standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the west side of a passage leading into Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about one hundred and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 51 and 52, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by a passage leading to the privies, on or towards the south by a partly wall and the property of Muncherjee Merwanjee Jussawalla, on or towards the east by a passage used in common by the said chawl, and on or towards the west by a public sweepers' passage, dividing the property to be sold from the properties of Burjorjee Ruttonjee Cooper and Dorabjee Hormusjee Kanga, and which said compartments were formerly in the occupation of the defendants Maneckbai (deceased) and Goolbai, and are now in the occupation of the said defendant Goolbai, and Framjee Ruttonjee and Eduljee Shapoorjee Pochee as tenants, together with a right of way to the privies situate on the north side of the said property.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale applications may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJEE and SAYANI, Plaintiff's Attornies.—Dated this 7th day of August 1874.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can have an airy upper ROOM with or without BOARD in a Family at Lime Grove, No. 150, Middle Colaba.

WANTED, a small BUNGALOW with Compound, not surrounded by Houses. Rent about Rs. 25 Colaba or Byculla preferred. Reply to "A.B.," care of this Paper

MESSING.—WANTED, a GENTLEMAN to JOIN three others at a MESS in the Fort.—Address, A. L. F., Office of this Paper.

NOTICE.—The Committee of the BOMBAY CLUB will be glad to receive TENDERS of a BUILDING to be RENTED, suitable for a Club House, in or near the Fort, either for early occupation or to be built on an approved site.

C. L. WEBER,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 3rd August 1874.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by AS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

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Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

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The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

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Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
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NOTICES.

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J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c, either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattyawar, and many other Native Chiefs, J.N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

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The Table for correcting preceding volumes has been corrected in this Edition, to the end of 1873. Changes made in the Acts of 1872 by subsequent legislation have been noted, and the notes and references in the First Edition have been revised and added to. The new Indian Oaths Act (X. of 1873) is printed as an Appendix.

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NOTICES.

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Name in full ________
Residence in full ________
Service ________
Rank of Applicant (or of deceased Husband) ________
Date ________ 187 .

Note.—For the convenience of the Council, the Applicant is requested to notify here, whether he will, in case of Allotment, be desirous of nominating immediately, and to what extent, and whether Boarders or Day-Scholars.

ADDITION TO BE SIGNED BY APPLICANT DESIRING TO PAY UP IN FULL ON ALLOTMENT.

It is my intention to pay up my Shares in full.

Signature ________

N. B.—Deposits paid to Country Branches of the above Bank must be paid for the credit of the Company's General Account, at the Piccadilly Branch of the Bank in London, and all Cheques to be crossed accordingly.

The object of the Company is to provide for the sons of Officers of the Navy and Army an inexpensive general education of the highest class; and to prepare them for the Naval, Military, and Civil Examinations, for the Universities, for the liberal professions, and for mercantile and general pursuits. Under certain conditions, sons of Civilians will be admitted.

It is intended to conduct the College on the model of the great Public Schools, and in conformity with the principles of the Church of England.

None but Officers serving, or who have served, in the Navy or Army, or their widows (whether re-married or not), are eligible to become shareholders, and the sons of Officers alone will be eligible for nomination as pupils

A contract has been entered into, dated 8th September, 1873, and made between George Mill Frederick Molesworth, Commander R.N., of the one part, and Thomas Henry Sangster, Esq., of the other part, by which, as modified by a supplemental agreement dated 8th January, 1874, and signed by the said G. M. F. Molesworth and Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B., the Company agree to purchase, for £5,520 (which includes several of the alterations next mentioned), the long leasehold interest in a portion of a block of buildings at Westward Ho, in Bideford Bay. The buildings have been altered and added to so as to provide class rooms, dormitories, lavatories, Masters' houses, &c., capable of accommodating upwards of 110 boys and staff. They have since been inspected on behalf of the Company, and favourably reported upon by a London architect, and also by the Head Master. They are substantially built, supplied with spring water, and drained upon a system which has been approved of by the Government authorities. Provision is also made by the contracts for the acquisition of a suitable playground, with the option of acquiring other land in front of the College, and the other portion of the block, as it shall be required from time to time. The whole edifice will then accommodate 270 boys and staff.

There is recreation ground on a common of nearly 1,000 acres within a quarter of a mile of the building; also safe sea-bathing and a bathing establishment where swimming is taught, within five minutes' walk of the College.

The College will be opened on the 10th of September, 1874.

The general management of the College will be in the hands of the Council, which will be composed of the Directors for the time being of the Company.

The immediate discipline of and control over the scholastic management of the College in the respective details will be in the hands of the Head Master.

The instruction will in the main follow the usual public school curriculum, but it will be an especial aim to prepare pupils completely for the multiform Examinations for the Civil, Naval, and Military Services.

Cornell Price, Esq, M.A., B.C.L., Oxford, Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College, has been appointed Head Master, and is to appoint his staff.

Second Master:—F. W. Haslam, B.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, (1st Class Classical Tripos, 1871.)

Medical Officer:—Dr. King, formerly House Surgeon at King's College, Hospital.

The rest of the staff is being formed by the Head Master.

The holder or collective holders of ten shares, viz., £50, will have a right of nomination of one boy as boarder, or two boys as day-boarders or day-scholars; or any five shares will confer the right of nominating one day-boarder or day-scholar. As a general rule, no boy will be eligible for nomination under nine years of age, or for admission under ten or above fourteen years of age.

Priority of nominations will be determined (in the absence of any disqualification) by the order of their delivery to the Secretary.

No member, although holding more than 100 Shares, will be entitled to nominate in respect of more than 100 shares.

In case of vacancies for which there shall be no eligible nominated candidates, other boys, including the sons of Civilians, will be admissible, at the discretion of the Council, at such rates of payment as may from time to time be determined by that body.

The Council are prepared to receive Donations towards the general fund, or for special objects in connection with the Institution, from those interested in the scheme. Whenever the Council have vacancies at their disposal, due weight for preference will be given to applications on behalf of sons of Officers in the Navy and Army, and of boys recommended by Donors.

The terms at present fixed are :

For nominated sons of Officers		60	guineas per annum.	
„ unnominated	„	70	„	„
„ Civilians		80	„	„
„ nominated Day-Scholars		16	„	„
„ unnominated	„	18	„	„
„ Civilians	„	20	„	„

The payment for boarding will include board and lodging, washing, drill, and ordinary medical attendance.

It is hoped that by careful management the Council may hereafter be enabled to reduce these charges.

Arrangements will be made for boarding, at reasonable rates, boys who cannot leave at vacations.

All charges for education and boarding for each term must be paid in advance, with the incidental expenses of the preceding term.

It is proposed, whenever the profits will admit of it, to pay a dividend not exceeding £5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of boys to and from the College at reduced railway rates.

Many eminent physicians have expressed a high opinion of the climate of Westward Ho. Though mild, it is bracing and invigorating, and has been proved to be especially beneficial to growing boys. Several Head Masters of repute have certified that they consider the place admirably adapted for the purpose of a school; and the open country and other accessories, including its accessibility and freedom from the temptations of large towns form a combination of advantages which few sites would be found to possess.

Should the undertaking prove as successful as is expected, the remaining shares will be issued or its extension, and possibly for the establishment of a Junior School as a branch of the College.

Any further information may be obtained at the temporary Office of the Company, where copies of the contract and supplemental contract, with plans and specifications annexed, may be seen, and where copies of the Memorandum and (amended) Articles of Association (to which applicants are referred for further details) may also be seen, or may be purchased at the statutory charge of 1s. each.

If no allotment be made, the applicant's deposit will be returned in full, and if a less number of shares than are applied for be allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards payment of the instalment due on allotment, and the remainder, if any, returned to the applicant.

HEAD MASTER'S PROSPECTUS.

This Institution has been established with the object of providing sons of officers, who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service with a Public School education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. This aim it is hoped to reach by the smallness of the original outlay for land and buildings, by donations, by rigid economy, and by devoting, on the mutual principle, all profits beyond 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital to the general benefit of the College, and, as far as possible, to lessening the expense of education. Civilians do not share in the advantages of the lower terms, nor can they be admitted so long as eligible nominated candidates are unprovided for.

The Council (which represents each branch of the services) has secured, at a comparatively low cost, an extensive, substantial, and fine-looking block of buildings at Westward Ho, North Devon, admirably adapted by position and by capability of enlargement for such an Institution. Though ample for the accommodation of 250 boys, it is hoped that this edifice may in process of time form only a junior school to a still more extensive establishment, to be built upon ground near the same spot.

The buildings are at an elevation of about eighty feet above the sea-level, fronting 1,000 acres of golf-ground and common-land, and commanding the whole of Bideford Bay.

They have been fitted up for their purpose on the Hostel system, similar to that adopted at Marlboro', Wellington, Haileybury, Rossall, Radley, &c.

The method of drainage and water-supply has been thoroughly investigated, and the remarkable natural advantages of the site in these respects have been supplemented and guaranteed by the latest improvements.

The Instruction will in the main follow the usual Public School curriculum, but it will be an especial aim to prepare pupils completely for the multiform examinations for the Civil and Military services—indeed, the selection of Head Master was in some measure guided by this consideration.

Besides the ordinary amusements of cricket, football, &c., there will be the use of the finest golf-ground in England, as well as the advantage of sea-bathing within a run of five minutes.

The boys will be brought up in conformity with the principles of the Church of England; and until a private chapel is provided they will attend a Church close at hand.

The School-year is divided into three Terms of about thirteen weeks each, the remaining quarter of the year being holidays, thus distributed: five weeks at Christmas, two at Easter, and six in the late Summer.

Arrangements can be made for boarding, at reasonable rates pupils who cannot leave during the vacations.

The terms are not to exceed—

For nominated sons of Officers	60	Guineas per Annum.	
„ unnominated Ditto	70	„	„
„ nominated Day-Scholars	16	„	„
„ unnominated Ditto	18	„	„
Civilians—Boarders	80	„	„
„ Civilians—Day-Scholars	20	„	„

—to be paid, along with the incidental expenses of the preceding term, before the beginning of each term. The payment for boarding will include board and lodging, washing, drill, and ordinary medical attendance. Care will be taken that the outlay in books shall be as small as possible.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of the boys to and from the College at reduced railway rates.

Three months' notice is necessary before the removal of a pupil.

Candidates for entrance must be between the ages of ten and fourteen. No boy is admitted beyond these limits, nor allowed to stay beyond eighteen, without special sanction of the Head Master.

A preliminary examination in Latin will be exacted, and sufficient testimony of good moral character required.

A Library is in course of formation, and contributions of good sound books will be gratefully received.

Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, at the Office of the College, 40 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

REFERENCES IN INDIA:

Colonel G. E. ASHBURNER, Poona.
Lieutenant Colonel A. R. GLOAG, 5th Brigade, R.A., Madras.
Care of Manager, Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras.

N.B.—Early application is recommended, as it is the intention of the Council to close the list as soon as possible. Notice of the date of closing will be given in the "Times" newspaper.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANY'S ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

CAPITAL £300,000, IN 29,985 ORDINARY SHARES OF £10 EACH, AND 150 FOUNDERS' SHARES OF £1 EACH.

To be issued in 150 Founders' Shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment, and 29,985 Ordinary Shares of £10 each, of which £1 is to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment. The remainder in Calls of £1 per Share, subject to a Month's Notice. It is proposed to allot one-third of the ordinary shares to India. It is not anticipated that more than £3 per Share will be called for the first twelve months, but if required, then in the manner above stated.

Directors.

JAMES BARLOW, Esq. (Chairman), Manufacturer, Croft House, Accrington.
JAMES SWINDELLS, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.
SAMUEL TWEEDALE, Esq., Cotton Spinner (Mellor and Tweedale), Rochdale.
WILLIAM WALMSLEY, Esq, Cotton Manufacturer, Manchester and Oswaldtwistle.
JOHN BLACK, Esq., Merchant, Moss Bank, Whalley Range, Manchester.
ELI HARROP, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Lees, near Manchester.

Bankers:—

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Manchester and London.
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Bombay.

One Hundred Rupees, at two Shillings per Rupee, paid in Bombay, will constitute the equivalent of Ten-pound share paid in England.

A considerable portion of the Shares allotted to India has already been subscribed for, and the remainder is hereby offered for general Subscription.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be had from J. H. LATIMER, Esq., at the temporary offices of the Company, 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the offices of Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Solicitors, Bombay.

For further Particulars see previous Advertisements.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, 26th August, 1874, at 5-30 p.m.

C. L. WEBER,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 13th August 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to,

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The Undersigned having received the following Requisition from certain Shareholders in the above Company that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS be CALLED for the purpose of passing the following Resolution :—

"That the power given to the Directors on the 1st instant to sell a certain portion of the Company's property be, and is, hereby rescinded,"

NOTICE is hereby given, that such MEETING will be HELD accordingly at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on SATURDAY, 15th instant at 2 p.m.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th August 1874.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited.)

CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 250 per Share on the Shares of the above Company has THIS DAY been made payable, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before the 10th day of August 1874. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of said Call and not paid on or before the aforesaid date.—Dated Bombay, 6th July 1874—4, Forbes Street.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on MONDAY, the 17th August next, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed at the MEETING of Shareholders held THIS DAY :—

"That the Special Resolutions, Nos. 3 and 4, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 11th December 1869, and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 6th January 1870, be and they are hereby cancelled." "That Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Company at a remuneration of Rupees Five Hundred per Mensem to cover all office expenses, and that as such Secretary and Treasurer he shall have the General Management of the Business of the Company, subject to the control of and under the direction of the Board of Directors of the Company."

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th July 1874.

UMBALLA ENGLISH St. LEGER PARI MUTUEL, 1874.

Tickets, Rs. (10) ten.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the St. Leger.
„ 2. „ „ „ „ 1, 2 3

Close at noon (gun-fire.) 16th September 1874. Telegrams attended to up to that time.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.
Full particulars on Thursday.
N.B.—Please write legibly.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

No. 1 Sweep .... Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 „ .... „ „ 10 (ten) „

3 (THREE) per cent. will be DEDUCTED from the total amount of each Sweep for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

After paying all the working expenses, Rs. 1,500 (fifteen hundred) will be divided among those who draw starters, EXCEPT the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd HORSES in each Sweep.

OF THE REMAINDER,

The Winner to take 2/3 (two-thirds),
The Second Horse to take ¼ (one-quarter),
The Third Horse to take 1/12 (one-twelfth).

To close at noon (Gun-fire) on the 11th September, and the Drawing to take place at 6 p.m. the same day at Messrs. Parker's Rooms, Umballa.

Tickets will NOT be allotted on first halves of Notes, nor will receipt of first halves be acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 50 or upwards.

Applications to be addressed, and money orders, drafts, &c., &c., to be made payable, FREE OF EXCHANGE IN UMBALLA, to the HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa St. Leger Sweeps,
Umballa.

NOTICE.

The Umbala English St. Leger "Pari Mutuel" 1874 will commence business on the 1st August 1874 and remain open up to noon (Gun-fire) on the day of the Race (16th September 1874). Full particulars in due course.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 14TH AUGUST, 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady at unchanged prices, and this morning's report is the same, "steady, probable sales 12,000 bales." Imports are heavier than of late, 17,000 bales, the principal portion of which is probably Surats, six Bombay ships having arrived within the past two days. These cargoes have not yet had time to come on the market, but as they must represent close on 50,000 bales, such an addition to the quantity offering on the spot may very possibly affect prices.

The summary of the Washington Agricultural Bureau's report on the American Cotton Crop for August, as given by Reuter, is extremely meagre, but the tenor of it is unmistakeable. The appearance of the crop is said to be better, which, we presume, means an improvement from July, when appearances were very favourable, so that the larger crop estimates of 4 to 4¼ millions of bales are to a certain extent justified. In any case the danger of a very short yield is now almost out of the question, and taking into account the probability of a large Indian crop, the present excessive visible supply, and the unsatisfactory state of the leading markets for Piece Goods there is little reason to look for any material advance in prices.

The weekly quotations for Metals show no alteration. Coffee is dull and drooping, Mid Plantation Ceylon having declined 1s. per cwt.

The Bank of England return for the week, although favourable, is less so than was generally expected, and there is nothing so far to justify a reduction in the rate of discount. At the same time a further payment of £84,000 into the Bank was made yesterday, which at all events shows that the tendency is towards ease, and the possibility of a reduction next week is not therefore altogether remote. The correctness of Reuter's quotation of 4½ per cent. on 6 months' sight Indian Bills is, to say the least, questionable and does not agree with the tenor of private messages.

Consols this morning open at 92⅝; French Rentes at 99¼; Bar Silver at 57⅞d. per oz.

As usual on Mail day there has been little or nothing done in STERLING EXCHANGE, and quotations are therefore nominally unaltered, say:—Bank Bills on Demand 1s. 9 15/16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 10 5/16d.; Credits, 6 months' sight 1s. 10 7/16d. to ½; Documents 1s. 10 9/16d. per rupee. On Calcutta no business is reported. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unaltered.

In SHARES there has not been much doing today. Land and Spinning Companies are firm and slightly higher, but Bank of Bombays and other shares are only steady.

COTTON is unaltered in value. Buyers show great caution and little disposition to pay the prices asked, while dealers on the other hand are free shippers on their own account and therefore less willing sellers.

FREIGHTS are dull at £2 for steamers and £12-12-6 by sailing vessels.

PIECE GOODS continue in very fair request, and a steady business, equal to about 200 packages per day, of all kinds, is going on from the bazaar.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 8th August 1874.

Open 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	60,564	3	0
Merchandise	1,15,092	7	0
Electric Telegraph	602	0	0
Earth Trains	625	0	0
Total Rs.	1,76,883	10	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles ......Total Rs.	1,45,333	6	11
Increase Rs.	31,550	3	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship HYDREE, 620 tons, Captain J. E Winckler, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE s.s. BELLONA, 1,226 tons, Captain W. B. Rhodes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (9th July) calling at Malta, Port Said, via the Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Hill and two children, and three deck passengers from Port Said.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. AVERN, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (11th August) with a cargo of 27 packages wool, 6 packages skins, 3 bags pistachionuts, 17 bundles roots, and 202 bags grain, and the following passengers:—Mr. Rogerson, Mrs. Avern, Mrs. Mills, infant, and servant, and five deck passengers.

THE s.s. STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Canal with a cargo of 669½ bales cotton, 748 bales wool, 5,090 cwts linseed, 1,058 cwts galls, 1,652 cwts wheat, 78 cwts hemp, 624 cwts sursee seed, and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Cracroft, and two children, Captain and Mrs. de la Poer, Captain and Mrs. O. Bourdillon, Mrs. Dalrymple, one child, and ayah, and five deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	India (s)	Arvin	Kurrachee, August 11.
	Bellona (s)	Rhodes	Liverpool, July 9.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Peshawur (s)	White	Southampton.
	Strathclyde (s)	Pearson	Liverpool.

The ship Hydree, Winckler, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer India, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Choice, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.
11 Africa (s) ...... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—14TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ithuriel (s,) 400 bundles hoop iron, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.; 90 boxes bar soap, Mahomedally Budroodin.

FROM LONDON.

Clarence, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Strathclyde (s), 6 cases stout, Sorabjee Cawasjee.
Callirhoe, 27 cases oilmanstore, Hajee Janmohomed and Co; 250 casks ale, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 74 cases oilman store, Talub Fuckeermahomed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Boldan, 2 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 66 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram.

Palestine (s), 105 bales hemp, Gocka Doongersey; 41 bales skins, F. M. C. Abdool Sallay and Co; 32 bales skins, Cheenee Esmail and Co; 16 bales skins, P. H. A. Meera Saheb and Co; 28 bales skins, W. A. M. Meera and Co; 30 bales skins, Mahomedally Surajoodin and Co.; 4 bales wool, Pursotum Kessowjee; 70 bales cotton, Kimjee Jewa; 36 bales cotton, Cullianjee Pitamber; 40 bales cotton, Hurreechund Sobhagchund; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsey and Co.; 45 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co.; 20 bales cotton, Sewram Fribhawan; 66 bales wool, B. I. S. N. Co; 30 bales hides and skins, S. W. T. Noor Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawur s, 2 boxes gold coins, Cursetjee Sorabjee; 12 bundles ivory, Allibhoy Mahomedjee; 149 pieces ivory, Dayal Ruttonsee; 361 pieces ivory, Kursonbhoy Thavur and Co; 215 pieces ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 139 packages tea, Dola Manachund.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hydaspes s, 34 bags coffee, P. and O. Company.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hydaspes s, 100 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hydaspes s, 124 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 14th August, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north, thermometer 80, rainfall 5 cents.

CARWAR, 14th August, 4 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·93.

MANGALORE, 14th August, 11 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, north-north, west-west-south, thermometer maximum 84, minimum 73, wet bulb 78, barometer 29·75, rainfall 70 cents.

TUTICORIN, 14th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·74.

VINGORLA, 14th August, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west mild, thermometer 84.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—14TH AUGUST, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom

Via Russia, 14th August, 1-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 5 minutes.

Via Turkey, 13th August, 5-30 P.M.—Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 53 minutes.

Via Suez, 14th August, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 1 minute.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 13th August, 7-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 3 hours 50 minutes.

Via Turkey 13th August, 1-29 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 15 minutes.

Via Suez, 14th August, 11-3 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 20 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 14th August, 6-20 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 15 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 12th August, 2-20 P.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 55 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 13th to 8 P.M. of the 14th August is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kurrachee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]

HIGH COURT.—15TH AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinsha Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
566-73—J. Gopall—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas v The Justices of the Peace, &c.—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
636-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hiralall Motilall v Narrandas Motilall—A. Framjee.
671-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Hirjee Ruttonsey v Ooka Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
653-73—M. H. Khan—Sarah Shelliam v Memon Sulleman Latiff—Tyabjee and Sayani.
405-73—Mr. Fletcher—Balcrustna Withoba v Shunker Withoba and others.
575-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Keshowrao Ramchunder v Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

385-73—J Gopal—Ramchund Kessow v Veelabai, widow and others—Shamrao P.
418-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jugjeevun Hemjee v Mangooverbai, widow.
440-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Padumsy Waljee and another v Nensey Luckmidas—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
495-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hormusjee Rustomjee P v Mopla Chowakara Kelathee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
724-73—K Morojee—Vullubdas Manchund v Inderjee Laljee and another.
726-73—K Morojee—Vullubdas Manchund v Emajee Crustna Appa.
355-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Robert Knight v the Apollo Press Company—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.
732-73—Jefferson and Payne—Dewraz Peerbhoy v Ewart Latham and Co.—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
734-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hemraj Oookerda v Ragowjee Jairaj and another.
744-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee, &c. v Rustomjee Eduljee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
745-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chini Esmael and others v Munnajee Vullud S.
747-73—Jefferson and Payne—George Swainston and others v Benjamin Franklin F.—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
750-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurridas Soonderjee v Premjee Ookerda and another.
759-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Volkart Brothers v James Wait.
675-73—A. Framjee—Purmanundas Bhugwandas and another v Madhowdas Premjee and another—Crawford and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamal v Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
720-73—Jefferson and Payne—Favre Leuba and another v George Louis S.
721-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hemraj Ookurda v Anundjee Ramjee.
290-73—Mr Fletcher—Parwutibai and another v Ragoonath Ramjee and others—In person.
468-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Gunpatrao Bhicajee v Ramchundra Govind—J. Gopal.
264-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Tribhovundas Jugjeevundas v Sewgowree, widow—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 12.

Baugh, Lieut., Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 13.

Thornton, Lieut., 49th Regt., on leave, from Mhow.

AUGUST 14.

Rogerson, Vet. Surg., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Hydrabad (Sind).
Wargan, Colonel, Bengal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 14.

Rodcliffe, Colonel, Madras 1st Light Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Duff, Surg Major, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
Tupper, Capt in, 2nd Queen's, on sick leave, to England.
Hervy, Major General Madras Infantry, on retirement, to England.
Coulson, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Baugh, Lieut., Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Rogerson, Vet. Surg., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
Lyons, Major, 21st Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Rest, Conductor, Commissariat Department, on sick leave, to England.

STANDING ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Simla, 24th July 1874.

G. O. 186.—Clothing—Compensation.

THE following General Order, by the Government of India in the Military Department, is re-published:—

No. 698 dated 6th July 1874.—In supercession of previous orders,* His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following scales of clothing and compensation for the non-commissioned staff of garrisons and depots in the plains and of hill sanitaria:—

*G. O. 55 of 1874.
G. O. G. G. No. 998 of 1871.
G. O. G. G. No. 135 of 1874.

For Non-Commissioned Staff of Garrisons and Depots in the Plains.

1st year (1874-75.)	2nd year (1875-76.)
A scarlet cloth tunic.	A blue serge frock.
A pair of cloth trowsers.	A pair blue serge trowsers.
A forage cap.	2 pairs ankle boots.
2 pairs of ankle boots.	
A sash, to last 4 years.	

Compensation.	Compensation.
I.—1 pair biennial serge trowsers, payable at the end of the year or proportionally on a man's discharge during the year; the value of this article being—	I.—For difference in value between serge frock and tunic, amounting as follows:—
For Staff Sergeants. Rs. 7-12	For Staff Sergeants to ......Rs. 15-2
For Sergeants ...... " 3-8	For Sergeants to ... " 5-0
	For difference in value between cloth and serge trowsers, amounting as follows:—
	For Staff Sergeants to ...... Rs. 1-[illegible]
	For Sergeants to...... " 2-0

For Non-Commissioned Staff of Hill Sanitaria.

1st year (1874-5).	2nd year (1875-76).
A scarlet cloth tunic.	A scarlet serge frock.
A pair of cloth trowsers.	A pair of cloth trowsers.
2 pairs of ankle boots.	2 pairs of ankle boots.
A sash, to last 4 years.	

Compensation.	Compensation.
Nil.	I.—For difference in value between serge frock and tunic, amounting as follows:—
	For Staff Sergeants......Rs. 15-2-0
	For Sergeants to, " 5-0-0
	II.—For a pair of serge trowsers amounting in value:—
	For Staff Sergeants......Rs. 7-13-0
	For Sergeants to, " 3-8-0

2. In addition to the above, an allowance of Rs. 4 will be granted biennially (payable at the commencement of that period) for the purchase, under regimental arrangements, of wicker helmets and puggries for each person on the non-commissioned staff of garrisons and depots in the plains and of hill sanitaria.

3. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

G.O. 187.—Artillery—Inspections—Cattle.

It is notified, for general information, that the attendance at marching order parades of the camels authorised for the carriage of line gear of batteries of horse and field artillery on the march, is not considered necessary.

G. O. 188.—Home Orders.

The following General Order, by the Government of India in the Military Department, is re-published:—

No 699, dated 6th July 1874.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased so notify that the provisions of Clause 26 of Army Circulars of the 1st March 1874, "Sub-Lieutenants—Married Officers' allowances," are made applicable to India.

G. O. 189.—Officers—B.A.R.

With reference to G. O. C. C, dated 18th July 1874, page 293, the following addition is made to para. 1248, Bengal Army Regulations—

Immediately after the word "England," insert parenthetically the sentence—"(even if detailed for duty with troops)."

G. O. 190.—Recruiting—Re-engagement.

The following General Order by the Government of India in the Military Department, is re-published:—

No. 708, dated 8th July 1874.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 887 of the 20th August 1873, the following clause 67 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st May 1874, is published for general information:—

G. O. 273 of 1873.

Enlistment, Re-engagement and Extension of Army Service.

Clause 67.—1.—The Secretary of State has approved of the following instructions in reference to enlistment, re-engagements, and extension of army service under Sections 4 and 6 of "The Army Enlistment Act, 1870":—

Condition of Service.

2. Recruits may be enlisted for long or short service in such proportions as may from time to time be directed by the Adjutant-General for—

I. Cavalry.	Long service, i. e., for 12 years' army service; or, Short service, i. e, for 8 years' army service and 4 years' reserve service.
II. Artillery.	Long service, i. e., for 12 years' army service; or, Short service, i. e, for 8 years' army service and 4 years' reserve service.
III. Engineers.	Long service, i. e., for 12 years' army service; or, Short service, i. e, for 8 years' army service and 4 years' reserve service.
IV. Infantry.	Long service, i. e., for 12 years' army service; or, Short service, i. e., for 6 years' army service and 6 years' reserve service.
V. Army Service Corps.	Long service, i. e., for 12 years' army service; or, Short service, i. e., for 6 years' army service and 6 years' reserve service
VI. Army Hospital Corps.	Long service, i. e., for 12 years' army service.
VII. Colonial Corps.	Long service, i. e., for 12 years' army service.

3. Within such limits as may from time to time be prescribed, soldiers may, on the recommendation of their commanding officers, and with their own free assent, after three years' army service, pass to the reserve, and complete in that force the unexpired portion of their engagement.

4. Until further orders, recruits may be enlisted for one or other of the several regiments, brigades, and corps specified below:—

(a.) Regiments of Household Troops. { Cavalry. Infantry.
(b) The Royal Regiment of Artillery.
(c) The Corps of Royal Engineers.
(d.) Cavalry Regiments.
(e.) Infantry Brigades of Sub-Districts.
(f.) Army Service Corps.
(g.) Army Hospital Corps.
(h.) Colonial Regiments.

5. Recruits enlisted at the head-quarters of an infantry regiment will be enlisted for the sub-district brigade to which the regiment belongs, and they are liable to serve with either of the line battalions which compose the brigade. They cannot be transferred to serve in any other brigade without their own consent.

6. Recruits who are enlisted in a sub-district may enlist either—

(a.) For the brigade of the sub-district in which they engage.
(b.) For a brigade belonging to any other sub-district for which recruiting is open.
(c.) For any other corps for which recruiting is open.

7. Recruits, if they wish it, may also enlist for general service, in which case they will be posted to any infantry brigade, cavalry regiments or corps of the arm of the service for which they enlist.

8. Recruits enlisted under the above conditions, when once posted to an infantry brigade, cavalry regiment or corps, will not subsequently be liable to be transferred to any other brigade, regiment, or corps, without their own consent, except in the cases provided for by the 7th and 11th Sections of the Army Enlistment Act, 1870. But this regulation will not apply to men enlisted for general service as schoolmasters, in the Corps of Armourers, for the School of Musketry, or for the Band of the Royal Military College.

9. Any soldier who, having enlisted subsequent to the passing of the Army Enlistment Act of 1870, shall have completed 11 years' army service, or 9 years in certain cases when ordered for foreign service, may with the consent of his commanding officer, or other competent military authority, be re-engaged for such a period as shall complete 21 years in Her Majesty's service.

Extension of Army Service.

10. Soldiers enlisted for short service who are non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, or men likely to make good non-commissioned officers, may, at any time after the expiration of the first three years' service in the army, if especially recommended, extend their army service, to complete 12 years' service with the colors.

11.—Clause 48, Army Circulars, 1873, is hereby cancelled.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 5th August 1874.

The retirement from the service on the pension of his rank, of Maj Herbert Chambers M'Donald, of the 108th Regt, published at page 131 of G O C C dated 30th March 1874, is, with the concurrence of H R H the Field Marshal Cg-in C, cancelled.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the retirement, and following appointments:—

59th Regt—Subject to approval by H M, Capt John Trohear Rudd is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners, as the value of his commission. Dated 21st July 1874.

45th Regt—Lieut George Hounsom Fort, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lambard, appointed Adjt, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Cg-in-C. Dated 21st July 1874.

6th Bengal Cavalry—Surgn Maj G Barnard, 34th N I, and officiating in medical charge, is confirmed in medical charge of the regiment. Dated 21st July 1874.

12th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut W B Wilson, 4th Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Squad Subn, on probation, vice Lynch, offg as 3rd Squad Officer Dated 21st July 1874.

13th Bengal Lancers—Lt. R F Trotter, 4th Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Squad Subn, on probation, vice Deane, officiating as 1st Squad Sub. Dated 21st July 1874.

19th Bengal Lancers—Lieut E A Young, 11th Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Squad Subn on probation, vice Bruce, offg as 3rd Squadn Officer. Dated 21st July 1874.

7th N I—Lieut H C Lamb, 26th Cameronians, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Logan, offg as Adjt. Dated 21st July 1874.

8th N I—Lieut G D C Gastrell, 2nd Batn 25th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Webb, offg as Wing Officer. Dated 21st July 1874.

9th N I—Lieut A T Weller, 65th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Woodhouse, offg as Qr-mr. Dated 21st July 1874.

12th N I—Lieut J W E Angelo, 1st Batn 17th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Barrow, offg as Adjt. Dated 21st July 1874.

16th N I—Lieut F C N Goldney, 26th Cameronians, a candidate for the Staff Corps. to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation. vice Taylor. offg as Qr mr. Dated 21st July 1874.

20th N I—Lieut T O FitzGerald, 2nd Batn 19th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Jenkins, offg as Qrmr. Dated 21st July 1874.

23rd Punjab Pioneers—Lieut J F Rivett-Carnac, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Eyre, offg as Qr mr. Dated 21st July 1874.

Lieut W F Hennell, 36th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Rivett-Carnac. Dated 21st July 1874.

33rd N I—Lieut F G Vivian, 65th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, on probation, vice Kelly, on furlough. Dated 21st July 1874.

36th N I—Lieut G H More-Molyneux, 37th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation vice Gordon, offg as Qr mr. Dated 21st July 1874.

42nd N I—Col G E Holmes, Staff Corps, late 1st Asst Adjt Genl of the Army, to be Comdt, vice Rattray, offg Depy Adjt Genl of the Army. Dated 21st July 1874.

Lieut G B Austin, 109th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Macgregor, offg as 1st Wing Subn. Dated 21st July 1874.

43rd N I—Capt H M Evans, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd during the absence of Maj Blunt, on furlough, Dated 9th July 1873.

Capt G D Reid, attached to the Regt to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Evans Dated 9th July 1873.

Capt G D Reid, offg Wing Officer, to be 2nd Wing Subn, vice Ridgeway, appointed Adjt of the 44th N. I; Capt Reid will continue to officiate as Wing Officer. Dated 21st July 1874.

45th N I—Surgn W W Galloway, M E, offg in medical charge, to have medical charge, vice Surgn Maj Farncombe, who vacated on exceeding two years' furlough. Dated 21st July 1874.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Medical Department, British Service—Surgn Maj J Mackay, M D, to rank as Surgn Maj from the 18th Feby 1870.

Surgn Maj H D Massy, 18th Hussars, to rank as Surgn Maj from the 10th March 1870.

Maj H D Jackson, R A, is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to Gwalior, and assume command of his battery.

Capt C H Forster Genl List, Infantry, is transferred from the 20th to the 13th N I. for duty.

With reference to G O C C dated 17th July, page 289, the appointment of Lieut H S Wheatley to the 11th N I, is to be in the room of Lieut Gubbins, offg as 1st Wing Subn, and not as Qr Mr.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 6th July 1874:—

Sergt John Blake Comst Dept.

The following order is confirmed:—

Nagooe Station order, dated 29th June 1874, appointing Lieut Col W H G Palmer, 11th M N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 1st July 1874, vice Capt F J F Monro proceeding on sick leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Brev Col J E Michell, C B, (A Fgde) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Capt G A Russell, (E Baty F Bgde,) to Nynee Tal and Simla from the 1st Sept to the 15th Oct, in extension, on private affairs.

5th Lancers—Maj W L Browne, on private affairs, from the 15th August to the date of arrival of regt at Ghazeeabad, en-route to Bombay.

15th Hussars—Capt W White. The leave granted to this officer as Lieut in G O C C 6th April last, page 146, will not be interrupted by his promotion to Capt.

Royal Artillery—Maj F H McLeod, (C Baty 19th Bgde,) to Simla, Dalhousie and Nynee Tal, from the 25th July to the 25th Nov, on medical certificate.

Maj H M Finlay, (B Baty 19th Bgde,) for two days, 15th and 16th July 1874, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Maj C R Buckle, (No 7 Baty 5th Bgde) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Capt H C Cotton, (No 7 Baty [illegible] Bgde) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board and thence to England, overland, from date of embarkation, for the same purpose.

Lieut [illegible], (No 7 Baty 5th Bgde) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot (1st Batn)—Lieut G L Field, to Bombay for one month from date of leaving regt, and thence to England, for [illegible] months, on urgent private affairs, from date of embarkation.

19th Foot (2nd Batn)—Lieut L H M Devin, from the 15th Oct 1874 to the 14th April 1875, to remain in England, on private affairs, in extension.

108th Foot—Lieut J C Hutton, to Bombay, for one month, to appear before a medical board.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, August 11.*)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:—

Mr J F Smith, Actg Principal Asst Colr of Vizagapatam, two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

Lieut L Langley, R E, Asst Engr of the 2nd Grade, Godavery District, furlough in India for three months, supersession of the privilege leave granted in the Gazette of the 7th July 1874.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been plesed to make the following appointments:—

Surgn Edward Foster Brockman, Resdt Surgn, Genl Hospital, to act as Ophthalmic Surgn, Genl Hospital, during the absence of Surgn-Maj Furnell on privilege leave and during his employment on other duty.

Surgn Daniel Robert Thompson, M D, to act as Resdt Surgn Genl Hospital, during the absence of Surgn Brockman on privilege leave and during his employment on other duty.

Surgn Robert Vincent Power, B A, and M D, to act as Surgn of the 3rd District, Presidency, including Body Guard, during the absence of Surgn Macrae, M B, on privilege leave, or until further orders. This cancels Surgn P Thompson's appointment in the Gazette of the 4th instant.

Mr A C Burnell, Actg Dist and Session Judge of South Tanjore assumed charge of the Court on the 29th ultimo.

Mr W S Whiteside, Colr of North Arcot, delivered over charge of the Dist to Mr E L Pearse, the Acting Sub-Colr, on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

On the report of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, the following gentlemen are declared to have qualified according to the Standard specified opposite their respective names:—

Messrs W G Underwood, J Thomson and E J Sewell, Second or Higher Standard.

Messrs H T Ross, E E Spencer and R S Benson, First or Lower Standard.

The Comsy-Genl has, under the provision of G O G No, 77, dated 24th March 1857, granted privilege leave of absence to Lieut Col B F Heysham, Depy Asst Comsy-Genl, for sixty days, from 18th Aug 1874.

The Comsy-Genl has, under the provision of G O G, No 77, dated 24th March 1857, granted privilege leave of absence to Col J P Watts, Depy Comsy-Genl, for sixty days, from 17th instant.

Mr F C Puckle, Depy Supt of No 3, Revenue Survey Party, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months, under Section 12 of the Rules, from the date of availing himself of it.

Col W C Clarke, Actg Paymaster, Presidency, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from 13th Aug 1874, or date of departure.

Capt M A Rowlandson, Probationer, Military Account Dept, will perform the duties of Paymaster, Presidency, during the absence and on the responsibility of Col W C Clarke.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The services of Surgn D H Cullimore are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, for temporary employment under the Foreign Dept.

Col T Gillilan, Controller of Military Accounts, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from the 13th instant, or date of departure. Col J G Touch, Pay Examiner, will, without prejudice to his own duties, conduct those of Col Gillian, during the absence and on the responsibility of the latter officer.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Maj H A Justice, S C, 2nd in Comd, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, on furlough on private affairs for one year and nineteen days, and to embark from Bombay.

With reference to the General Order issued by the Govt of Bombay, dated 16th July 1874, permitting Maj F T Pollok, M S C, doing genl duty, Secunderabad, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that Officer is granted furlough on medical certificate for two years.

With reference to the General Order issued by the Govt of Bombay, dated 23rd July 1874, permitting Lieut D Robertson, Mr. S C, Asst Comr, Central Provinces, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that Officer is granted furlough on private affairs for six months.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office.		At Branch Offices.
	Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country.	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona.	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Alibag, Roha, Mhar, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry.	6 A.M.		5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY, at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

LAWRENCE—July 18th, at Church Hill, Upper Holloway, London, the wife of J. Lawrence, Bombay Medical Department, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WILKINS—August 10th, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. E. S. Wilkins, of Salem, of a daughter.

DEATH.

REID—August 7th, at Tilpah, Chuprah, Emma Frances, the beloved wife of D. N. Reid, Esq.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1875.

THE return of Mr. Krishnajee Lakshimon to Rajkote during the last days of Colonel W. W. Anderson's administration of the Kattywar Agency is an interesting event: but is hardly important enough to be considered as likely to affect public affairs, whatever surmises may be started in Kattywar. His long and illustrious career in that province constitutes him no doubt an experienced adviser. He can bring great judgment and experience to bear on the compilation of an administration report. He is particularly well acquainted with the affairs of Gondul. His intimacy with Colonel Anderson enables him fully to understand the feelings of the European officers in the political stations; and his placidity of temper will act like oil on the troubled waters. While we have great pleasure in giving so clever and remarkable man his due, we hesitate to say that his return to the scene of his successes should be celebrated like a Roman triumph. We do not believe that the Gaekwaree horse will be sent out to meet him with the royal sound of kettle-drums and a Political Assistant Agent to head the procession, with graceful sheristedars and titled vakeels in the rear. Mr. Krishnajee has since his fining of the Gondul Chief never shown any ambition for such vulgar honours; and he knows that influence and power can well dispense with shows.

Of late there has been no particular reason why he should give Kattywar the benefit of his counsels. The Rajasthanik Court is now an accepted fact. Colonel Anderson himself could not wish for an abler and more experienced President than Colonel Law, who won the thanks of the Duke of Argyll for his management of a similar institution in Kutch. The Bombay Government and the Viceroy himself have strongly commended the wisdom and justice of the Chiefs as shown in the erection of the Rajasthanik Court; and Colonel Anderson, as Political Agent, is certain to set all his assistants and subordinates in the province a signal example of loyalty and obedience in using his best endeavours to simplify those preliminary difficulties which attend the starting of any new institution. These assistants and subordinates are also fully aware that in this manner their Chief is likely to win another laurel; and will take good care that Colonel Anderson's endeavours are well seconded. Already we hear of the gratifying result that the Rajasthanik tribunal is becoming a great court of conciliation under the smile of the Political Agent.

Another guarantee of tranquillity is to be found in the quietude of Gondul. Ever since the late Thakore died, until Mr. Peile came on the scene, British relations with Gondul were very embarrassing. On the death of the Chief Colonel Anderson showed his usual judgment in the manner of his enquiries into the position of the State. He appointed Colonel Law a Chief Commissioner for that purpose, but, lest the native mind should be disturbed at the enquiry being made by a single European officer of reputation, two natives were added; and Colonel Law was, as it were, sandwiched between Mr. Krishnajee Lakshimon and Mr. Syed Ulvee, a Mahomedan military leader of high repute. The moral courage displayed in the constitution of this Commission, and its capacity for making exhaustive enquiries, won the admiration of all the Gondul people: while it, of course, raised the emulation of the native subordinates in the Agency. It is to be regretted, however, that things did not go on well at Gondul: and that two military officers of approved capacity left the appointment in disgust. During the interval of a vacancy, as a further stimulus to native servants, Mr. Krishnajee Lakshimon was allowed to assume the management. Unfortunately the Durbar did not show him the usual respect which his lofty position demanded on the occasion of his entering the town one day. He expected to be met with a cavalcade of elephants and horses, karbharees and khitmutgars, trumpets and umbrellas: and as no cavalcade came he fined the Durbar fifty rupees, which act was upheld by the Agency. The Bombay Government, perhaps weakly, perhaps with a sagacious sense that it is ridiculous to prostrate ancient feudatories before humble stipendiary natives in the British service, disapproved altogether of these proceedings and commanded that the fine should be returned. With all due respect to the wisdom of the Kattywar Agency and its fine sense of the feelings of Rajpoot Chiefs, we suspect that the Government was right. It would be intolerable if native grandees were to be fined merely because they would not march out in procession to meet native sub-magistrates or moonsiffs or deputies, however personally estimable they may be like Mr. Krishnajee Lakshimon. However, this affair was disposed of, although the remembrance of it has not passed away from Gondul. Nevertheless new events throw the old ones into the shade. A certain family strongly lodged in the confidence of one of the ladies of the Gondul Durbar continued to vex the State until Captain Phillips and Mr. Peile came and induced the gentleman in question to leave the town. In the meantime Colonel Anderson had devised a splendid means of increasing the prosperity of Kattywar. He got the cotton-ginning factory built at Dhorajee out of the State funds. Of an administration crowned with success, the erection of so useful a building is justly considered as the crowning glory. It must have given an immense impetus to trade: and, even though the ryots may under an arbitrary system be forced to send their cotton to this monopolising factory, it may be urged that material prosperity is a nobler aim than the mere comfort of ryots. At a time when the large surplus of capital in Bombay is seeking investment and Spinning Mills are multiplying here, there, and everywhere, we wonder that nobody has drawn attention to the very thriving factory at Dhorajee. The Chamber of Commerce would gladly be supplied with information on the subject, especially as to the capital expended and the returns of interest, statistics of which could be rendered on application to the Kattywar Political Agent. If it has proved to be an unexampled success, capitalists ought to know the conditions which made it such; but, if there are any reasons to suppose that it is both a barren loss to the Durbar and a nuisance to the ryots and traders, a knowledge of the facts would prevent similar wasteful expenditure. Judging, however, from the way Colonel Anderson's numerous admirers talk about it as the crowning stone of the edifice, we suppose that it is a financial success and that the owners perhaps dread interference with the monopoly and its profits. There is no other factory nearer than Bhownuggur. We are certain that the Chamber of Commerce will gladly read the Annual Report on this factory if it is laid on the Editor's table: and the information would be highly valued at Manchester.

While therefore Gondul is getting on so well, we would fain hope that interference will not take place. That policy which supports manufactures is a wise one: and we hope it will meet with the cordial approval of Mr. Krishnajee Lakshimon and the Marquis of Salisbury.

IT has been supposed that the abolition of the purchase system for Commissions in the Army would relieve officers from the temptations which have hitherto beset them of designing persons who desire to lend them money. But it was not merely the value of the officers' commissions to which the usurers looked for security. The commission was a material guarantee, and in the absence of any other was something that might be relied upon. An officer would do a great deal in the way of throwing himself upon the generosity of his relatives—supposing him to have no other resources—before he exposed himself to the necessity of selling out in order to satisfy the cormorants of Conduit Street, or the street of Maddox, which is even more infested by the limbs of the lending market. But the limbs in question always calculated upon the presumable position of a gentleman holding Her Majesty's commission. They knew that an officer very seldom lived on his pay; and they indulged in the idea that if the worst came to the worst he had, as a rule, something to fall back upon. The indulgence in the idea was frequently delusive. We know a young officer, for instance—and his case must be a common one—who summed up his "expectations" when he was "running a-mucker" with the simple reflection, "If the worst comes to "the worst the Governor must exert him-"self." Of course he did not mean the Governor of Bombay—who is not celebrated for exerting himself—but the "Governor" dear to domestic life—poor old Paterfamilias who has always so much to answer for. Still the usurers cling to the idea that an officer, being a gentleman, must have money—if not how can he be a gentleman? And it is certain that officers in the Militia at home—whose commissions were never purchaseable or saleable—have been always exposed to the temptations of the sixty per centers in common with their brethren of the Regulars. The latter have been less pestered, perhaps; Militia officers being considered the richer class of the two, as they generally are. But experience has taught the sharks that a man may be needy without being poor; and thus it is that Militia officers have not been without proffers of temporary accommodation at enduring interest. An illustration of the fatal facility with which money may be borrowed in Her Majesty's service has just been afforded us by a gentleman in Bombay, whose regiment will not part with him, although before leaving England he left his resignation, undated, in the hands of the Adjutant. By the last mail he received the following missive, forwarded from the Head Quarters of his regiment; and the document is of so comforting a kind as to deserve publication. We of course suppress names:—

> . . . PICCADILLY.
>
> SIR,—We have just started a monetary business here and shall be glad to supply you upon your own security if you ever accidentally find it necessary to borrow.
>
> Having an Association of Capitalists' money to use, we can lend at fair interest and can engage to discount bills and undertake to carry out all loans to *any* amount quicker than perhaps any firm in London, and can guarantee there not being the slightest risk of publicity in any transaction with which we may be entrusted.
>
> We hope in the event of temporary monetary accommodation never being necessary that the intrusion of this letter may be pardoned, but your commands at any time, personally or by letter, will oblige.—Yours, &c.
>
> —— & Co.

The delicacy of the communication of course needs no comment. But we cannot refrain from noticing the touching confidence manifested by the simple security required, and the gentleman-like apology, in the last paragraph, in reference to the contingency that the officer addressed may possibly be a solvent and respectable person, and quite independent of the blandishments of the firm. We have no Militia in India; but the lesson may be a useful one to officers in this country—more especially those of junior ranks; and, if letters like the above are being sent to sub-lieutenants, we would emphatically say to those young gentlemen—Beware.

GUJERAT FESTIVITIES.

SURAT WEEK.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THE annual monsoon festivities in Gujerat commenced at Surat on Monday, the 4th instant, the visitors from Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, and Baroda being expected by the mail train at the usual time on that day. Unfortunately the heavy rains delayed the train for at least two hours, and during all that time the Suratees, who went to meet their friends at the railway, were compelled to wait. In consequence of this it is rumoured (with what truth we know not) that a young and talented member of the —— service will be compelled to retire. At all events we have heard him say that he is "*blest*" if he will ever play pitch-and-toss on the station platform again. However, the train, "long expected, came at last," and at the first glance it was apparent that something of unusual interest had occurred on the road. After everyone had been taken off to their billets it came out over the quiet post-tiffin cheroot that deadly defiance had been exchanged between some members of the party—which resulted as usual in "limes for two and B. and S. all round." We are glad to be able to state that no one was seriously hurt, though the Baroda Roscius was heard jocularly to say, after receiving one of these awful shells right on the proboscis, "I'll lie me (lime) down and die." However, he thought better of it and was heard to growl out that "it was now some thirty years"—he then relapsed into his tumbler. On Monday night the Surat A. D. C performed on a charming little stage, specially erected for them by the P. W. D. The piece was "Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene," and went off without a hitch. We have only one or two suggestions to make. We don't think Imogene ought to have been so pretty. Dame Martha was too thin. Alonzo's sword was a foot too short and his ahems a world too narrow. Faust looked his part to perfection. Why did Mephistopheles have such a red face, unless indeed he was blushing at his own cynicism?—and we really think Sybel should have had some calves. Of the doctor in the army and attached to Alonzo's staff, we can only say that he had so learnt and inwardly digested his part that it never came anywhere near his lips. We say no more; he knows we have our eye on him. Altogether, the theatricals were a success, and after refreshments of sorts people went away not ill pleased.

The continuous rain put an end to any idea of the cricket match, North *vs.* South of the Mye, being played, as the ground was a lake, so the badminton tournament was begun early on Tuesday morning and went on with varying success all day. In the evening a sort of concert was given, commencing with the trial scene from Pickwick and continuing with songs, &c. Two ladies gave Sydney Smith's fantasia on *Orphée aux enfers* in a finished style and with a delightfully crisp touch. A gentleman gave us his recipe for curing colds; another one commenced to tell us how he had lately come from Ashanti land, but he had evidently left some very important business untransacted there, as he went off in a great hurry. Then the original Surat policemen appeared, only they were patti-wallas this time; but, finding that everyone was impatient to be gliding in the mazy valse, they paled their own ineffectual fires, cut it short, and retired. Dancing was then kept up with great spirit through the small hours.

On Wednesday morning the badminton was continued, and at 11 o'clock the pigeon-shooting came off. The absence of the Kamalapore cock was severely felt on this occasion, as the lottery only reached Rs. 800 (not a third of last year). However, the prize *was* finally taken into the hen-house, and the losers comforted themselves by the reflection that ill-gotten gains never prosper. In the evening followed a big dinner at the hospitable mess of the 26th, and a good deal of pool, &c. Some enthusiasts left for an hour or two to go to a musical party, and they were well repaid. Anyone who missed hearing *Non é ver*, sung on that night, missed a treat we seldom get in India.

On Thursday the badminton tournament was decided, and the winner came up in one of the Broach Contingent, the prize going to really the best lady player, which is not always the case in badminton.

The rifle match on the same day was won by Surat with the good score of 20 in 6 shots. In the evening there was a ball; the music was good, and the floor also, and the last lady left at about 4-15. What time the last gentleman left I cannot take upon myself to state. Maryland, Juanita, Rule Britannia, &c., broke the stillness of the morning air, and the sun was well up as they stood among the glasses for the last verse of Auld Lang Syne.

On Friday a badminton match was played between two ladies and two gentlemen of Ahmedabad against the same number of Suratis, which Surat won. Then the sad hour of parting arrived. When the mail train steamed in, the platform was crowded, and as she left three rousing cheers showed that visitors and visited parted, equally satisfied with one another. The second instalment of Gujerat festivities commences at Ahmedabad on the 24th, and the programme comprises races pigeon-shooting, cricket, theatricals, dancing, etc.

We have also heard rumours of Baroda being about to break out in September, hints of theatricals and even a fancy new ball, and we only hope they may be confirmed.

NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

RAJKOTE, 11TH AUGUST.

THE sad intelligence of the untimely end of the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo has spread a cover of gloom over the minds of all who have directly or indirectly known the deceased gentleman or have heard his dulcet speeches in the Town Hall of your metropolis. As a mark of respect to the memory of the most lamented Native Councillor, all the public offices of the locality were ordered to be closed the day on which the sorrowful news was received through the Bombay dailies. The Government may doubtless be said to have lost in him one of its ablest and most useful coadjutors, and the public their sincere friend and representative. His blooming face always beaming with intelligence, and his genial and winning manners, combined with a rare power of eloquence, will not be too soon forgotten. I think it is not unnatural that a movement should be set on foot to preserve the memory of the late hon'ble gentleman, who appears to have many friends and admirers even in this part of the presidency. It is indeed a misfortune that Bombay has irretrievably lost so many worthies within so short a period.

The other day a Pathan outlaw named Jumalkhan committed gross atrocities in the town of Mangrole. This man was the head of a powerful gang of freebooters and had the notoriety of having disturbed the peace of many a harmless village that fell victim to his brigandage and rapacity. In consequence of this he was publicly ostracised by the Durbar of Mangrole when he had failed in his attempt once or twice to take the life of his uncle for some supposed wrongs. For some years past he had been suffering incarceration in a country gaol of Joonaghur. But Nemesis is always on her watch. By a contrivance he managed to get out of the prison and fled. He came to Mangrole, got over the city walls quite unawares, and cut off the heads of the uncle and his eldest son in a cold-blooded manner. After committing this heinous crime this frightful specimen of humanity ran amuck, but was cleverly chased by the cavalry men, who succeeded in capturing him, but in the struggle that followed he was shot by somebody and sent to his last account. His father and his son, who were also pillagers by profession, have luckily been caught hold of and kept in *durance vile*. They will now be tried before the proper authority.

Though it is quite certain that Colonel W. W. Anderson's stay in Kattywar is of very short duration, and that Mr. J. B. Peile is coming out before October next as his appointed successor, some people—natives by the way, who perhaps yield to none in *gup*-propagandism—have set afloat many amusing *canards* about the future ruler of this province. It is said that the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis of Calcutta intends to resign very shortly; Mr. Chapman of Bombay will step into his shoes; Mr. Peile will be appointed Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government; and that the Political Agency of Kattywar will fall to the lot of Mr. T. C. Hope, C.S., Collector of Surat. I for one do not attach any weight to these *on dits*, which should be treated as such, for I believe they are as groundless as they are extravagant.

The case of the Police Superintendent of Gondul, which I have adverted to in my last, will be heard before Captain Salmon on Thursday next. One Parsee gentleman of the long robe was called by the prisoner from Bombay; but he having had some misunderstandings with his client has returned without actually doing anything. The case is likely to be committed to the Sessions. Colonel Law, President of the Purdhan Court, is to proceed to Gondul in order to settle some disputes between the Thakore and his Bhyads.

The recent appointments in the Bombay Legislative Council are not generally approved. Mr. Vishvanath may be a fit man; but what peculiar qualifications His Excellency the Governor saw in one Mr. Bechardas, I am at a loss to understand. Government is not justified in ignoring, when opportunity occurs, the claims of so vast and populous a province as Kattywar. There must be somebody in the Council from this part of the Presidency to represent its wants and grievances, and until that is done the Government fulfils its duties but partially. Why not select one out of the numerous Kattywar Chiefs? The ambition of the first class Chiefs is to be dubbed a Knight Commander of the Star of India, which honour the other Chiefs think to be beyond their reach. So such honorary nominations as members of Council will be the best encouragement for the latter. It is not to be supposed that all the Chiefs of Kattywar are pudding-headed and dummies in the hands of their voracious karbharies. There are many honourable exceptions. Shaik Bapoo Mia of Mangrole, for instance, a very accomplished nobleman, will not be a bad Councillor. The young Thakore of Limree, a statesman in-embryo, promises to adorn the Council some day by his genius and sagacity. I hope Kattywar will not again be forgotten in the long run.

I have got an inkling from a reliable source, that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in case he is not recalled by the Secretary of State for India, intends to visit Kattywar in the month of December next. Sir Phillip will no doubt have a good outing here. And if he is as clever a shikarree as his jolly good predecessor, Sir Seymour, he cannot but be able to bag as much game as he likes. We hope to pass the Christmas holidays with more glee, and the pleasures of the turf will be the more enjoyable when His Excellency will be among us.

The Thakore of Bhownuggur has fixed an annual allowance of Rs. 22,000 to each of his four wives. The Thakore is no longer a slave to the social custom that precludes one from taking his better-half out of the zenana. He takes much delight in playing the new game with the battledores and shuttlecocks. It is a very pleasant thing to behold young princes playing with zest all the indoor and outdoor English games. Mr. Jones, a European employé in the Bhownuggur State, has found some signs of a coal mine near the sea-shore. The discovery will contribute greatly to the natural resources of the chiefdom. The rain is more than sufficient throughout the whole of Kattywar.

KURRACHEE, 10TH AUGUST.

THE amateurs of the Parsee Theatrical Club performed in Gujeratti the well-known drama of "Khodabux" last Saturday night. There was a moderate audience principally composed of Parsees with a sprinkling of Purbhoos and Sindhees. The play was pretty well performed. Khodabux and the farmer in the palace greatly contributed to the amusement of the audience, who burst into roars of laughter whenever these two men appeared on the stage. Aliph, the servant, acquitted himself tolerably well. A farce then followed in which a Mahomedan went to borrow thirty rupees from a Bunnia, who got a bond executed for rupees three hundred, and attested by two professional Bunnia witnesses. Even the thirty rupees were not paid, and eventually the Bunnia goes into the Small Cause Court and applies for an immediate summons against the defendant, which is not given by the Clerk of the Court until an affidavit is filed. In the meantime the plaintiff asks his witnesses to be firm, but they require a bribe of ten rupees, which he gives willingly and remarks that he has to give a similar bribe elsewhere, but that he makes such payments unhesitatingly as he makes a great deal of money by it. The case then comes on for hearing, when the Clerk of the Court asks the Bunnia all he has to say and interprets it to the judge, who reprimands the clerk for mistranslating the same and for offering gratuitous remarks in favour of the plaintiff although told several times not to do so. The judge then tells the defendant, that since he has signed the bond a decree will pass against him. The defendant leaves the Court dissatisfied and advances at the iniquitous conduct of the money-lender. On another occasion the money-lender lends a sum of fifteen hundred rupees and takes a bond for three thousand, but the borrower absconds and the lender then utters hideous cries at the loss of his money and complains that he amassed it stintingly, with great self-denial, and that it is all lost in the twinkling of an eye. He then turns to the audience and harangues them not to get into the clutches of money-lenders, and closes by a bit of advice to the money-lenders to be more honourable in their transactions. Then followed a song appropriate to the occasion, after which the screen fell and the audience dispersed. The band of H. M.'s 56th Regiment was in attendance with the kind permission of Colonel Berry.

We have had splendid weather the last few days. There is a nice cool wind blowing continuously from the south-west.

A great deal is being written by anonymous correspondents in the local papers against the Kurrachee Methodists. Speaking one day to a Methodist about it as to how it was that no one wrote in defence of the Methodists he replied "that we need no one to defend our faith," "it speaks for itself. How many churches have we here for the last thirty years or so? Have they accomplished anything? Have they changed men who are indifferent about religion into pious and sober citizens? It is only a short time," he said, "since our church has sprung into existence in Kurrachee, and look at the vast amount of good it has done. It has changed habitual and confirmed drunkards into teetotallers. It has changed the irreligious into regular church going folks. It has thrown open our religion in its true light." He further said that "I have spent fifty years of my life, and during all this period I have been a Christian only in name." In answer to enquiries he said, that, besides a number of the residents of Kurrachee who congregate in church, there are about forty privates of H. M.'s 56th Regiment who also attend the same, and that it is dependent solely on the local subscription from the Methodists. He said that his share of the contribution to the church came to about rupees twenty a month. When I remarked that it was rather too high a sum for him, he said that the "Lord giveth" it to him and that "he giveth it back in the service and in the name of the Lord."

Jacobabad has been in great danger of being washed away by the floods. At one time the telegrams gave no hope. Fancy 69,000 people washed out! What would they have done?

THE RIOTS DESPATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter of the 12th instant, which you did me the favour of publishing in your yesterday's issue, I have shown that the despatch of the Secretary of State was in words, or at least by necessary implication, against the view put forth by Mr. Justice Marriott to the jury at the trial of the rioters that the Parsees were the aggressors in the Sonapore Riot. I shall now, with your permission, endeavour to show that it was so also in spirit and in tenour. In doing so I need hardly premise that it was chiefly, if not solely, the unfounded imputation of Sir Philip Wodehouse laying that particular riot to the charge of the Parsee community that imposed upon them the necessity of vindicating themselves before Her Majesty's Government and the people of England by a memorial to the Secretary of State. Now if his Lorship had intended to endorse Mr. Justice Marriott's proposition in question it would be extremely impossible to reconcile such intention with his express opinion in the 9th para. of the despatch, viz, "The anxiety of the Parsees to clear the reputation of their community seems to me superfluous. The original indiscretion, however grave, of one of their number, cannot leave any slur upon *their well known loyalty and public spirit*." Now *that one of their number* is certainly no other than that ill-fated Jaibhoy. In short, had the Marquis of Salisbury held the Parsees to be the aggressors he certainly should not have expressed himself in the way he has, or at all events we should have expected to find in his despatch some such words as *some of their number* instead of *one* of their member. These considerations, coupled with those advanced in my first letter, conclusively show that the Parsee community have proved themselves as much innocent before the bar of the English public in general and the India Office in particular as before that of the whole Indian public. I regret exceedingly to have to trouble you in the way I have done, but the vital importance of the subject to the honour of the Parsee community as a loyal and peace-loving community, and your manly desire to do justice to a people victimised on the one hand by the fanaticism of an ignorant race and on the other by the confessed "inexperience" and caprice of the official party, encourage me in the hope that you will excuse my asking for a corner for this in your next issue.

Bombay, 14th August. A. B.

THE HINDUSTAN SPINNING COMPANY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ANOTHER event transpired yesterday in the cotton spinning and manufacturing interest of this city. The steam-engines of the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company were put in motion for the first time at 5 P.M. in the presence of the promoters of the Mill and many invited friends. Amongst them were the Hon'ble J K. Bythell, O. to Fiedler, Esq., W. [illegible], Esq. (Nicol and Co.), Messrs. G. M'Donald, W. [illegible]son, J. Helm, J. Alcock, J. Brown, [illegible], Freeborough, W Tootle, [illegible], P. Hodgkinson, and others. The christening ceremony of the engines, whose names are Arjoon and Bheem, was gracefully performed by the Hon'ble J. K. Bythell, who baptized them by throwing a bottle of Mumm's champagne upon the ponderous wheel while in motion, which was the signal for three rounds of hurrahs from all present. The erection and completion of this Mill may be taken as a test of what perseverance and sound engineering principles can do, either in India or elsewhere, in prosecuting manufacturing industries. The adage has been truly verified by what has been done in this particular case, "That time is money." Ten months ago this Mill had no existence, the sod of the foundations was not even cut, and after so brief a period one of the best structures of the kind stands as a living evidence of what capital, skill, and perseverance has done. In connection with this Mill the efforts of Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee and Khimjee Oodowjee cannot be too highly estimated: they have fairly studied the interests of the shareholders in all they have done, and the reproach of jobbery will not hereafter fall to their lot—which makes this Mill the cheapest yet erected in Bombay, notwithstanding that the price of machinery was nearly 20 per cent. dearer than when the other Mills of this city were erected. The Mill contains 25,000 mule and throstle spindles with ample preparation, all of which will be driven by a pair of compound horizontal steam-engines made by J. and E. Wood of Bolton, Lancashire, and they have Messrs. Wood's patent corliss valve motion attached, a motion so meritorious in principle and execution that it has had conferred upon it the highest encomiums possible by two of the best authorities in England, Mr. Fletcher of the National Boiler Association, and Mr. Longridge of the Steam Users Assurance Association. The boilers, four in number, are by Daniel Adamson & Co., of Hyde, near Manchester, and they have special claims for excellence of manufacture and design, and were greatly admired yesterday by connoisseurs of the art. The whole of the carding and spinning machinery is by Messrs. John Hetherington and Sons, of Manchester. Little comment is needed to present their claims in this particular case, as they are already well known in other establishments in Bombay but this Mill being entirely by them commends itself more strongly than any other in which they have taken part to show the excellence of their manufacture.

Byculla, 14th August.

SIGNOR INZOLI'S CONCERT.

SIGNOR INZOLI'S Concert at the Town Hall on Thursday evening was an undoubted success. The attendance might certainly have been better, as we do not think that there could have been more than two hundred persons present and the unreserved seats were notably empty. The entertainment, however, was decidedly better than those to which we have been accustomed. Signor Inzoli had the honour, moreover, of introducing a lady who has never before appeared in public, and whose sweet and powerful mezzo soprano voice we hope may often be heard again within those walls. We feel confident that few who were present on Thursday evening would neglect to go again were it known that this lady would take part in the performance. We do not mention this invidiously, where all acquitted themselves so well, but simply as heralding a first appearance. The programme was very well chosen, and the opening glee, "Mynheer Vandunck," by the members of the Glee Club, was sufficient to put the audience in good humour. The flute solo by a well known amateur was much also appreciated. A very pretty trio "The Hawthorn in the Glade," soprano, tenor, and baritone, was very successful, and showed evidence of careful preparation, the voices blending excellently together. The solo "O mio Fernando," by the lady above alluded to, took the house by storm and elicited immense applause. The baritone solo, Speed on, my Bark, speed on," was also very much admired. A duet "Io vivo e t'amo," in which the lady *débutante* again took part, assisted by the baritone, was the *pièce de resistance*, and was most obligingly repeated, in response to prolonged applause. The tenor solo, "O mia dolce Aida," was sung by a gentleman who has laid the public under endless obligations by his repeated efforts in their behalf, and was rendered with his usual success. The soprano solo, "Dove sono i bei momenti," was sung most pleasingly and with great taste by the lady who took part in the trio. It is needless to say anything about the piano accompaniments and solo performances of the Maestro himself: he is too well-known and appreciated to need praise at our hands. One thing we might say, and that is, that we should never tire of listening to his "impromptu." A glee, by eighteen voices, "When icicles hang by the wall," which might, by the way, be improved by a little practice, brought a most agreeable evening's entertainment to a close, and we hope that when Signor Inzoli next offers a similar treat that he may be more extensively patronised.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BREVET PROMOTIONS IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

LONDON, 13TH AUGUST.

The following promotions to brevet rank have been gazetted in the Royal Artillery, in consequence of the death of General Schuler:—

Lieutenant-General Campbell to be General, vice Schuler, deceased.

Major-General Balfour to be Lieutenant-General, vice Campbell, promoted.

Colonel Reid (late Bengal Artillery) to be Major-General, vice Balfour, promoted.

Lieutenant-General Budd, Madras Infantry, to be General, vice Soppitt.

Colonel McNeill Walter, C. B., 12th Foot, to be Major-General, vice Tidy, deceased.

CORRECTION.

In our telegram dated London, August 12th, Lieutenant-Colonel Angelo should be Colonel (not Colonel Commandant), vice Reid, promoted.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

MADRID, 13TH AUGUST.

Latest advices from the seat of war state that General Zabala has resumed the offensive.

General Moriones has defeated 18 Carlist battalions after several hours' fighting and captured the town of Oteiza.

LONDON, 14TH AUGUST.

Mutu Coomara Swamy of Ceylon has received the honour of knighthood.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 14TH AUGUST.

The s.s. Malacca, with the outward Indian mails, sailed for Bombay at 2 P.M. to-day.

LONDON, 13TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5⅜d.

Exchange on India	1s. 9⅞d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96
4½ per cent. do. do.	97½
5½ per cent. do. do.	102
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	99¼
Bar Silver	57⅞

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes	£9,187,500.	Inc.	£6,875,000.
Bills discounted	£17,375,000.	Dec.	£250,000.
Bullion	£21,875,000.	Inc.	£375,000.

The sum of £84,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's Report for August states that the appearance of the cotton crop is better.

Arrivals—Benton, Greenock, and Marlborough.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE in the steamer Rhotas accompanied Lord Northbrook to Sylhet.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s Italian mail steamer India left Aden for Bombay on the night of the 11th instant at 11 P.M.

THE *Bengal Times* intimates that a wealthy zemindar of Mymensingh has subscribed the sum of Rs. 90,000 for a school at that station.

A MISHAP occurred on the S. P. and D. Railway to the up passenger train at Jullundhur, on the night of the 8th August. The engine got off the line, owing to the negligence of a pointsman, and the consequence was a delay of some hours to the train, but fortunately nothing further.

THE Persian Gulf Telegraph Department traffic return for last month shows the number of messages despatched to have been 3,268 and the gross receipts Rs. 1,30,117-15-9, a little more than double what they were in 1872, in the corresponding month, and about double the gross receipts in July 1873.

LORD NAPIER and suite left Umballa on Wednesday for Kussowlie, at which station, as also at Dugshaie and Subathoo, His Excellency proposed inspecting the troops previous to going on to Simla. The Rajah of Jheend had an interview with the Commander-in-Chief at Umballa previous to his departure.

SOME idea may be formed of the great flood produced by the recent rain at Umballa, says the *Mofussilite*, from the fact that an able-bodied man, a grass-cutter, was swept away while crossing from the Sudder Bazaar towards the Railway Station. The body was picked up *several miles* away on the following morning.

THE father of the youth, whose presence as a convert in the house of the Reverend Mr. Burgess at Madras led to the assault reported in our yesterday's issue, has taken out a summons against that gentleman, charging him with having kidnapped the prosecutor's son, Swamy Iyer. The summons had been made returnable on Friday (yesterday).

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Englishman* from Sylhet announces that His Excellency the Viceroy received the address from the people of Sylhet in a Committee hall adorned on purpose; also an ode extolling the fame of His Excellency, composed by Haji Sayyid Bakht, one of the richest and most influential zemindars of Sylhet, who in return received the thanks of His Excellency.

THE directors of the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund met again on Tuesday evening to receive the report of the committee that was appointed at their last emergent meeting to enquire into the charges that had been preferred against the late Secretary of the Fund. It is stated that efforts are being made by some of the subscribers to arrange matters in such a way as to prevent a criminal prosecution.

HILL beer bids fair to establish a deputation. That produced by the Murree Brewery has been pronounced excellent, while Meakin's Kussowlie tipple has many admirers, and we are now told that Mr. Honeywell, the brewer of Arven Ghaut, has submitted samples of his beer and porter to a Committee of Officers at Wellington appointed to select Malt Liquor for the Depot Canteen. The opinion recorded of Mr. Honeywell's Neilgherry brew was that both beer and porter were preferable to the Commissariat liquors. In this opinion a Sub-Committee of Soldiers concurred.

WE recorded, not many days since, the fact of an exceedingly fast passage to Ceylon having been accomplished by the s.s. El Dorado. We now see that the s.s. Navarino has just arrived at Colombo, having made the passage from London, including stoppages, in 27 days, which is exactly the same time as the performance of her sister ship the El Dorado. This latter vessel was to leave Calcutta for London on Wednesday morning at the same time as the P. and O. s.s. Khedive. The two vessels will thus have an opportunity of testing their steaming powers together.

WE read that in the Provincial Council, Christchurch, on June 26, Mr. Andrews moved "that the time had arrived for cremation, or the burning of dead human bodies, in order to prevent the pollution of ground streams which resulted at present from burying such bodies, and that a sum be placed on the estimates for the purpose of establishing the most approved system of cremation." Sir Cracroft Wilson seconded. A short discussion ensued, during which no positive objection was made to cremation, but the general opinion was that the time had not yet arrived for bringing the system into operation. Ultimately the motion was withdrawn.

WE (*Indian Public Opinion*) are informed, on the authority of a telegram received by a gentleman at Lahore, that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, having heard the appeal of Mr. J. B. Mullins, have reversed the order of the Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab, who suspended the appellant from practice as a pleader of the Chief Court. This result, it was generally thought, was inevitable, for more arbitrary or extraordinary proceedings before a tribunal than those which took place when Mr. Mullins was formerly called upon to show cause against his suspension from practise can scarcely have been previously heard of in or out of India.

THE Northern State Railway, the Lahore paper tells us, has been making great progress within the last few weeks, and the line of railway is now all but continuous as far as Wuzeerabad. Only two or three miles remain to be filled in, which represents little more than as many days' work, and through trains will be able to reach the Chenab before the end of the present week. The first train is expected to run through to-day, but owing to the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor there will be no official ceremony attending the event. The line will not immediately be available for traffic, but it is hoped that it will be so before the return of the sojourners in the Hills and the Happy Valley in October.

A NATIVE doctor, Sheik Elliae Bukhs, was murdered on Sunday last in the Alipore hospital by Private Sheik Abdool Rahman, of the 37th Native Infantry, who was at the time insane. A Calcutta paper says that the sepoy's mother having heard that her son was mad had that day come to see him, and the deceased native had called in the old woman and her son into his room, and sent the two sepoys, who were orderlies over their insane comrade, out of the room, while he held some conversation with the mother and son. The murderer, taking advantage of the absence of the attendants, went out of the room and returned with a heavy stick, with which he struck the deceased on the head two or three times, killing him by a blow that fractured his skull.

THE *Indian Daily News* remarks:—Having been gravely admonished by the Secretary of State for remissness of duty, such as ten years ago would have ruined the reputation of any Indian ruler, Sir Philip Wodehouse continues to be Governor of Bombay; and Anglo-Indians speculate calmly on the precise amount of public snubbing that is required to excite the *amour propre* of an English statesman into resigning a handsome appointment. The leaders of the two great parties in the House of Commons have not set a very nice example to Indian satraps: and we trust that the Secretary of State will be good enough to remember this when he has next occasion to offer an official protest against the prevalence of rapine and bloodshed in an Indian capital. Mere censure is evidently insufficient to get up an official *hari kari*.

THE following is the official news report from Aden, from the 30th July to the 5th August:—H. M. S. Kwangtung, of the Bombay Marine, returned from Ras-Huffoon, bringing the officers and crew of the s.s. Tennaserim. A court of enquiry assembled the day following her arrival, consisting of Brigadier-General Schneider, the Political Resident, and Captain Elton, commanding the Kwangtung, to investigate the circumstances attending the wreck of the above named steamer. Fudhil bin Ali, the newly-elected Sultan of Lahej, has visited Aden to make professions of attachment to the British Government and to be introduced to the Acting Resident. Intelligence has been received of the capture of the province of Tanta by King Muneleck of Shoa. It is said that he also invested Magdala and occupied the Selassie position. An attempt to storm Magdala is reported to have failed. 27,186 camels entered Aden from the interior during the month of July. Of these 9,755 brought drinking water, 567 coffee, 1,081 fruits and vegetables, 7,904 wood and charcoal, 5,641 fodder, 1,721 grain and pulse, and 487 miscellaneous loads. There was a heavy fall of rain on the morning of the 4th August. The water is flowing over the Shield Bund, and the minor tanks will probably be filled.

THE *Manchester Guardian* publishes the following extract from a letter which has been received from a brother of Lieutenant Cameron, of the Livingstone Expedition:—We have very good news from my brother. We have letters dated February 25 and 28, Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, where he had arrived after a long and dangerous march. He had found Livingstone's map and papers, and intended to send them with some of his own men down to the coast at an early opportunity. He had already taken several observations, and appears to have determined the much vexed question of the altitude of the lake, about 2,500 feet above the sea. He had engaged a large canoe of 14 oars, and intended to explore thoroughly this great inland sea. This has never yet been done, and will settle once for all as to whether this is the source of the Congo or the Nile. He seems, poor fellow, to have suffered from a bad leg and to have been two or three times on the verge of recurrent fever; but he writes very cheerily about himself, and was full of pluck and energy. We have also heard, strangely enough, within the last few days, that Colonel Gordon, who has succeeded Sir S. Baker, has had tidings of my brother being in his canoe on the Lake Tanganyika. If Gordon presses southward and my brother northward, the Nile problem may be solved.

THE following Divisional Order has been issued by Brigadier General Olpherts, C.B. and V.C., Commanding the Oudh Division:—"It is with feelings of deep and lasting sorrow that Brigadier-General Olpherts announces to those under his command the death, in England, of the truly gallant Major-General Sir Henry Tombs, K.C.B. and V.C., commanding this division. It might be presumptuous for the Brigadier-General to attempt to offer a sufficient tribute here to the services of so distinguished an officer: such a duty, pertaining as it does to matters of history, more properly belongs to higher authority; but Brigadier-General Olpherts feels it a relief to his own and doubtless to the feelings of others on the spot, where Sir Henry was last publicly known, to express, however feebly, the great regard and admiration entertained by all ranks for the soldier-like qualities and high personal attributes for which the deceased was so remarkable, and by which he gained and attached to himself, in no common degree, those who were associated with him. Borne down by an excruciating malady, the manly fortitude with which he endured to the last was worthy of a member of the order to which he was proudest to belong; and deprived of the mournful consolation of attending his remains to their last resting-place, the Brigadier-General feels assured that every one in the division will join him in paying all possible respect to the memory of their late chief."

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur, Captain C. A. White, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mail, and the following additional passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Vet Surgeon Rogerson, Mr R Budding, Mr E Northcote, and Mr E W Campbell.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Brooksley and Mr W Stenhouse.

FOR ADEN.—Mr Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Mr Rustom Kaikhusroo.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges Belgium.

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

I HAVE never believed that poor Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee was really sent home by the Government of Bombay to turn Queen's evidence against the Parsees, though the small cunning of some of the people about the Governor may have led them to suppose Mr. Manockjee would let his incautious tongue wag at home in disparagement of his countrymen, and so do the cause of the Governor some indirect service. Anyhow, I hear that Mr. Manockjee has done himself no good in England beyond getting his likeness put into the *Graphic* as one of the front rank in the crowd gazing at the unveiling of Lord Derby's statue. The India Office has refused to grant him a special pension, and he will soon be back in Bombay, a sadder man. I am told, too, that the appointment given to his son a few months ago is to be done away with, Government having issued orders for the abolition of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmednuggur, in which Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee is acting judge. "Put not your trust in Governors" will henceforth, I fear, be the motto of this ill-treated family.

THAT amusing skit on "The Dog and Man Fight," which you quoted yesterday from the *Hornet*, is only a new version, though a very good one, of the old Indian story of "The Man on the Hen coop," done into humorous verse a few years ago by the author of "The Lays of Ind." Mr. James Greenwood, famous as "The Amateur Casual" who made the fortunes of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, seems to be perfectly satisfied as to his own sincerity in the matter—and that is, of course, a great thing—but I own I have doubts if evidence of some kind would not have turned up in confirmation of the story, supposing the encounter to have really taken place. If Mr. Greenwood had only had a hair of the dog to show, that would have been something in his favour; but his sad fate is a warning to all enterprising specials, when they go out in future on mysterious midnight errands into obscure quarters of strange towns, to adopt a stratagem like that which proved so successful with the hero of a favourite nursery tale, and fill their pockets with stones inscribed in shorthand, to be dropped at intervals on the road home, so that with the aid of these notes they may track in day-light the path to the secret rendezvous.

"LORD! what a blessed thing it is to get a man who *can* write"—exclaimed Dickens one day in an outburst of thankfulness, on reading something different from the mass of printed twaddle which does duty for literature in our times. I felt inclined to repeat the exclamation when I read on Wednesday, in Lord Salisbury's despatch, the concise and pregnant sentences in which the Secretary of State expounds to Sir Philip Wodehouse the whole duty of an Indian Governor. Lord Salisbury has evidently spent his whole strength on this part of the despatch, for the introductory paragraphs are very loose and unsatisfactory. You remark that there can be no toleration for Christian missionaries if the doctrine approved by the Secretary of State, that whenever the Mahommetans are displeased the cause of their displeasure should be removed by Government, be consistently carried out in practice. But I don't see why the Mussulmans should be content with putting down the missionaries, or should stop short of compelling the British Government to forbid the eating of ham and the drinking of champagne in any city in which the followers of the Arabian prophet choose to dwell. Such a consummation would come home to the hearts and minds even of those amongst us who never read or distribute tracts to the heathen. I fancy, however, that Lord Salisbury overlooked the importance of the principle he was giving his assent to when he was writing about the suppression of Jalbhoy's book, and that he gave his attention solely to putting the Governor of Bombay's conduct, in not calling out the troops on the 14th of February, in such a light as would force Sir Philip to send in his resignation. This is the construction put on the main argument of the despatch by every independent paper in India; but, from what I know of Sir Philip, I should say that he will just use the independent papers to light his pipe with, and will remain in the receipt of his very comfortable income till some one has the courage to recall him. That nice sense of honour which "felt a stain like a wound" no longer governs the conduct of the majority of public men; and a Governor who in old days would have been compelled by the opinion even of his courtiers to resent a severe rebuke, no matter how delicately the hint might be conveyed to him that he was unfit to govern, by throwing up his commission, now swallows his leek with apparent relish, and keeps his place to secure for himself more opportunities of trampling upon public opinion, more chances of bringing the administration of British India into contempt.

I SUPPOSE most of your readers know "The Queen"—I do not mean the Empress of India, but a newspaper for ladies, a very competent ladies' newspaper, but bearing a dreadfully snobbish title, the attraction, I suppose, being that ladies who pay their sixpennies for it persuade themselves that by so doing they establish a certain relation between themselves and Her Majesty. The Royal lady from whom it takes the titular style must surely be a subscriber, and, if a subscriber, presumably a reader; and it must be a great comfort to girls in the country—and young ladyism generally—to know that Majesty and themselves read the same things in common, and are bound together by a common bond, not only of sex but sympathy. It may be doubted whether the august representative of the Guelphs troubles herself about such matters as are contained in the "Ladies' Exchange" column, in which the representatives of the coming sex (has anybody called them yet by this designation?) announce that they require half a dozen yards of lace or a few ostrich feathers and are willing in return to give a set of "Chambers's Information for the People," or a variety of odd numbers of "London Society"; or who wish to part with a parrot upon such pleasant terms as the acquisition of a monkey-muff. But the Queen herself does probably read such contributions to the journal in question as relate to more serious or more amusing matters concerning ladies, Her Majesty being known as a great newspaper reader. The chances are, therefore, that much contained in "The Queen" is read by the Queen herself. If this be the case, what must Her Majesty think of some remarks made in the last number of this obsequious periodical upon a subject concerning which the Royal lady may be considered not a little sensitive? We allude to an allusion in the decorous columns in question to the Queen's supposed partiality to her Highland attendant, John Brown. It is some years since scandal was at work upon this subject, and the Queen's high character and royal, disdain of detraction soon set it at rest. Nobody seriously supposed that Her Majesty was more partial to a favourite servant than was permitted by her position as his urbane mistress; and her retention of the too celebrated John Brown as her favoured attendant was a dignified answer to aspersions made at the time with nothing more than a political purpose. But it is curious to find "The Queen"—the ladies' newspaper—coming out in these days with a reflection upon Her Majesty for actually dancing with John Brown—which it seems Her Majesty did the other day at Balmoral Castle. The ball at which this act of condescension took place appears to have been given to tenants and dependants generally; but the fact is seriously stated that Her Majesty "led off" with John Brown, and the impression that she would have done better to have led off with somebody else appears to prevail in some quarters. "The Queen,"—quoting, however, from "The Pictorial News," which I did not notice at first, as the authority, comes rather decidedly to the conclusion that, if courts and palaces are any use at all, the sooner the Queen dances among her loyal courtiers as well as amidst her gillies servants, and tenants—the better. This coming from "The Queen," even in a quotation, is important; and it seems that crowned heads would do well to attend to what is said about them by their representatives in the press. Any remarks that Mr G. W. M. Reynolds might have made upon the subject would have gone for nothing. He has said his say—and everybody else's say on the same side years ago. But his strictures are taken for what they are worth—that is to say, for worse than nothing at all. But when journals of the Court originate or echo a certain kind of criticism their remarks must be accepted as well meant, and dictated by no mean motives. For my part—as one of the public, and caring very little here in Bombay with whom the Queen dances or does not dance—I can only say that I think the writer referred to gives Her Most Gracious Majesty very good advice. There is no harm in many things which we do that nevertheless cause comment; but the look of the thing must be considered; and this is what Paul meant when he said that we should avoid even the appearance of evil. We always do this in Bombay, of course; and we have therefore a right to reprehend people who forget the precept in St. James's or Balmoral.

BOMBAY.

A HINDOO female was yesterday conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from the effects of an over-dose of opium.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. Bhasker Damodhur, Third Judge of the Small Causes Court, has been allowed three months' privilege leave.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—On Thursday Mr. Cooper, Senior Magistrate, disposed a number of Municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 130.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—The Matriculation examination in connection with the Bombay University will commence on Monday, the 16th November next.

THE GONDUL STATE.—It is stated that Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, Acting Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, is likely to be appointed Joint Administrator of the Gondul State, in Kattywar.

FIRST JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. J. O'Leary, First Judge of the Small Causes Court, who is now on leave to Europe, has been granted further extension of leave for one month.

A CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday morning at Chundunwadee on view of the body of one Coosha Govind, who met with his death by an accidental fall into a well. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

TRESPASS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Manuel Fernandes was charged by another, Paul Sebastian, with wilfully trespassing on his premises on the previous day. His Worship sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 3.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—One Bhickoo, a Hindoo woman, residing at Nowrojee Hill, reported to the police the theft from her house of several gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 79.—One Sadashew Vishwanath, residing at Portuguese Church Street, reported the day before yesterday the loss from his room of jewellery of the value of Rs. 184.

AN ACCIDENT.—A groom in the employ of the Hon. Justice West, while yesterday morning riding one of his master's horses down Bellassis Road, was violently thrown off. It appears that the animal took fright and reared, falling upon his back with his rider under him. Mr. West soon after came up, and gave instructions to have the man, who was much injured, removed to his bungalow.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this Dispensary during last month was 2,031. Of these, 670 were new admissions, consisting of 296 Hindoos, 219 Mussulmans, 132 Parsees, 17 Christians, and 6 of other castes, the daily average attendance being 65·51. The following prevailing diseases were registered:—Affections of the stomach and bowels, catarrh, and rheumatism.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 4,479. Of these, 1,386 were new admissions, consisting of 569 Parsees, 486 Hindoos, 233 Mussulmans, 90 Christians, and 8 of other castes, the daily average attendance being 165·88. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz:—Diseases of the stomach and bowels, including diarœha and dysentery, 335; intermittent and remittent fevers, 323; diseases of the air-passages, 262; catarrh, 72; whooping-cough, 10; measles, 2.

SEASON REPORTS.—The Collector of Kurrachee, under date the 5th instant, reports as follows:—River at Kotree on 1st, 17 feet 3 inches against 15 feet 4 inches last year. Gaj and Seer floods in Dadoo; much damage by latter. Kuddee Bund breached. Rain general. In Kurrachee 1 inch 59 cents for week. More expected. Sheep and goats in Bund Veera attacked by Pipree disease. The Collector of Hydrabad, Sind, on the same date, reports as follows:—River 7 inches above last year's maximum. Rain gained since last telegram 21-67. Total since 12th ultimo 6·38: more expected. Public health good.

MR. M. N. NANAWATY, B.A., LL.B., subordinate judge of Sirpoor, has written a five-act play, entitled "Parwati: or the Mofussil Magistrate." Those who have glanced over the MSS. pronounce it to be a very good play, and if brought on the stage the character of our mofussil magistrates will be faithfully pourtrayed. The author is the same gentleman who was awarded Rs. 50 by the Bombay University on account of the comparative excellence of his poem on Alexandria, and who also won the Limjee Gold Medal in 1872 for his essay on the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis, the North-Western Provinces, and the Bombay Presidency.

THE LATE DR. BHAU DAJI.—At a meeting of the Senate held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Friday, the 31st July last, it was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, seconded by Rao Saheb W. N. Mundlick, and carried unanimously—"That the Senate records its regret at the loss which the University has sustained by the death of Dr Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S., one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, and for a long time a Syndic in the faculty of Arts; and, in doing so, expresses the deep sense it entertains of the high moral character, the great ability, and unwearying perseverance which have made the name of Dr. Bhau Daji not only a household word in the Presidency and an honour to the University, but one which is widely known as that of a man of science, an antiquarian, and a scholar."

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, one Veerchund Ramchunder made the following deposition:—I am a dealer in gold and silver ornaments and reside at 3rd Bhooleshwur Street. I carry on business in partnership with one Ravee Kurn Bhaichund. I have known the prisoner for the last two years. He is a working goldsmith and keeps a shop in my neighbourhood. Since the last Dewalee I engaged him to make silver ornaments for me. I supplied him with ingots of silver, and he used to work them up into ornaments for me according to the patterns I ordered. On the 5th of April last, I gave the prisoner 500½ tolas of silver to work up into ornaments for me; on the 12th May last, I gave the prisoner 215 tolas of silver, also for the same purpose. The prisoner out of the 715½ tolas of silver only worked up into ornaments and returned to me 244 tolas on the 23rd July last. Since that time I have been to the prisoner three or four times, and asked him why he had not brought me the ornaments I had ordered. Some seven days ago I went to the prisoner and said to him, "Give me the ornaments or my silver back," and he replied that he had neither got the ornaments nor the silver. I then asked the prisoner where the silver had gone. The prisoner said that he did not know. I then came to this Court. During the time he was employed the prisoner used to bring his box containing the silver and the ornaments to my house every evening, and used to take it away each morning. Eight or ten days ago he took away the box one morning and did not bring it back until last night about 7 o'clock. I asked the prisoner to open it and show me the ornaments, but he refused to do so. At this time there were present one Govinda Nundram. The prisoner came to me at my shop on the 18th July last, and asked me to give him a pair of silver anklets, as he wanted to sell them to his customers. These the prisoners took away and has not yet paid for. I do not know what the prisoner did with the anklets. I charge him with criminal breach of trust in misappropriating 471½ tolas of my silver and a pair of silver anklets. The prisoner, a Hindoo calling himself Hurden Coondon, is now under arrest.

APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

ON Thursday last, at the High Court, a matter of considerable interest was heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott. Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue in the matter of the petition of one Cassinath Dhackjee, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared to support the writ. Mr. Leith said he might mention that his clients had only been served with a notice on the previous night at 7 o'clock, and he had only just had the brief put into his hand.

His Lordship said that in that case the matter might be adjourned.

Mr. Leith said he was ready to proceed, but he should like a short adjournment before replying to Mr. Inverarity.

His Lordship said he would grant the adjournment.

Mr. Leith then read the following affidavits:—

1. I, Vithabai, daughter of the late Damodhur Dadajee and wife of Cassinath Dhackjee, solemnly affirm and say that I have had read over and explained to me the copy of the affidavit of the said Cassinath Dhackjee, solemnly affirmed on the eleventh day of August, instant, and served at the house of the Reverend Gunpatrao Raghunath at about seven o'clock last night.

2. I admit the truth of the statements contained in the first para. of the said affidavit, and that I was married to the said Cassinath Dhackjee according to Hindu law.

3. With reference to the statement made in the third para. of the said affidavit, I say that, on the night of Thursday, the 6th of August, instant, my said husband came home to our house in Candawady, at about half-past six o'clock in the evening, and being in a bad humour, as he often was, he began to abuse me. At about half-past seven o'clock, having prepared his evening meal, I set it before him. After eating it, he sat for some time until about nine o'clock of the same evening, when, upon some pretended or frivolous excuse, he commenced to abuse me, and followed up his abuse by beating me with his hands and shoes on my face, head, back, chest, and shoulders, and told me to go away out of the house. I called out and wept bitterly. My daughter, Mathoorabaee, came to interfere, and the said Cassinath also beat her severely. Some of the neighbours, hearing the noise, sent a servant to enquire what was the matter. The said Cassinath, after this, went to his bed, and I sat weeping in the back verandah.

4. The name of the neighbour, who sent his servant, is Moroba, and the name of the servant is Dhackia.

5. When Dhackia came Mathoorabaee went with him to Moroba's house, and in a short time returned with a message to me from Moroba's mother, advising me not to drown myself but to go with Dhackia to the house of my uncle.

6. I had not been in the habit of going to my uncle's house, and I feared that he would not sympathise with me in my trouble. I therefore preferred to go to the house of the Rev. Gunpatrao Raghunath, whose wife is a friend of mine, and where, I felt sure, I would meet with sympathy and protection. I accordingly went there with my children.

7. I admit it to be true that certain persons came to me on the 7th and 11th days of August, instant, and requested me to return with my children to my said husband, and that I declined to do so.

8. My reasons for declining to do so are, that the instance of ill-treatment and cruelty above stated is only one of many instances of which I and my daughter have been the subjects.

9. My mother died about four years ago, and previous to her death I had on three several occasions been, by the cruelty and ill-treatment of my husband, obliged to leave his house and go for protection to my mother, but I was always induced to return to my husband on his promising to behave to me better in future. His conduct has in no respect improved, and since my mother's death he has treated me worse than ever, so that I find it impossible to remain with him.

10. It is true that I stated to some of the persons who came to ask me to return to my husband that I intended to become a Christian, and I say that such is still my intention.

I, Mathoorabai daughter of Cassinath Dhackjee, solemnly affirm and say that I have had read over and explained to me a copy of the affidavit of my father, the said Cassinath Dhackjee, which was affirmed on the 11th day of August, instant.

2. That on Thursday, the 6th day of August, instant, I was in our house in Candawady when my father came home, and I heard him abuse my mother Vithabai.

3. About nine o'clock in the evening, some time after my father had his evening meal, he again began to abuse my mother, and beat her severely with his hands and his shoe on her face and shoulder, and told her to go away out of the house. My mother wept and cried out loudly.

4. I went to try and save my mother, and asked my father why he beat her, and he turned on me and abused me and beat me severely on the face with his shoe, and made my nose bleed.

5. That my father is in the habit of abusing, ill-treating, and beating my mother, and has often done so on other occasions than this.

6. That I do not wish to go back to live in my father's house, but I wish to remain with my mother wherever she may stay.

I, Gunpat Raghunath Navulkhar, a preacher of the Gospel and a missionary agent of the Free Church of Scotland, residing in Khetwady in Bombay, make oath, and say as follows:—

1. At seven o'clock in the evening of Wednesday, the twelfth day of August, instant, I was served with copy of the *rule nisi* issued herein, and with copy of the affidavit of Cassinath Dhackjee.

2. I have read over copy furnished me of the affidavit of the said Cassinath Dhackjee, and with reference thereto, I say it is true that, at about half-past ten on the night of Thursday, the sixth day of August, instant, Vithabhai, the wife of Cassinath Dhackjee came to my bungalow in Khetwady with her children named respectively, Mathoorabhaee, Dhackjee and Hurrychund, and asked me to receive her and her children into my house as she had been beaten and turned out of her own house by her husband.

3. The said Vithabhai and her children have since been residing with me and my wife.

4. My wife and the said Vithabhai have for the past three years been on terms of intimate acquaintance.

5. The said Mathoorabaee is a pupil of my wife, and has been so for more than a year.

6. In consequence of circumstances which have come within my knowledge as to the ill-treatment which the said Vithabai was in the habit of receiving from her husband during the last two years, I did not consider myself justified in refusing the protection which Vithabhai demanded of me for herself and her children.

Mr. Leith said that in the first place he submitted with regard to Gunpatrao Raghunath that he ought not to have been called upon at all to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue. The proper course would have been to have served a notice on him, warning him against harbouring Cassinath's wife, and if he had persisted in protecting her, then an action for damages might have been brought. Then with regard to the wife, he (Mr. Leith) submitted that in consequence of the ill-treatment she received she was justified in leaving her husband's house; secondly, that she had left it with his consent; and thirdly, that it was not competent for him to call upon her to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue for the protection of the bodies of her children, inasmuch as she was entitled to have the protection of her two youngest children, and the eldest one was of age sufficient to entitle her to exercise a free choice as to whether she would remain with her father or her mother. With regard to this last point he would refer to the case of the King against Greenhill, reported in the 4th vol. of Adolphus and Ellis, page 624. In the cases also of the King against Wilson and the King against Dobbin, Lord Denman had held that if the child was of age sufficient to choose for itself, it should be allowed to do so. On the authority of these cases, he (Mr. Leith) thought the Court would not feel justified in ordering the eldest girl to go back to her father. With regard to the other two children he submitted that they were of such tender age, as, under the circumstances, and considering the ill-treatment which the eldest was shown to have experienced, to justify the Court in refusing to allow them to be placed under the custody of the father. On this point Mr. Leith referred to the case of Alicia Race, reported in the 7th vol. Ellis and Blackwell, p. 186.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the Court, said he apprehended that the law regarding up to what age and under what circumstances a father was entitled to the custody of his children was perfectly well established. He was entitled to their custody from the moment of their birth,—at any rate till they were 16 years of age,—and it was only when a strong case was made out against the father of gross misconduct or cruelty, that the Court would interfere with his right of guardianship. There were a great many cases in the English law reports which showed how chary the courts were in interfering with the father's right of guardianship. Mr. Inverarity then referred to the cases of the King against Demanville, page 221, of Jacob's reports, and that of the Earl of Westmeath, page 251. In the latter case the court had ordered the children to be given up to the father, notwithstanding that the mother had authority over them, under a deed of separation executed between her and her husband. He (Mr. Inverarity) apprehended that in these cases the Court looked to nothing but cruelty on the part of the father. The Court would only interfere with the paternal right in cases of gross cruelty or misconduct. Now, in the present case, with regard to two of the children, no allegation as to cruelty has been made. In the case of Alicia Race, Chief Justice Lord Campbell had given a lengthy judgment, and in that judgment there were many passages which supported his (Mr. Inverarity's) contention of the right of a legal guardian to have the custody of children. It was also laid down that age, and not mental capacity, was the criterion by which to judge whether a child was competent to make its own choice of a guardian.

Mr. Inverarity then cited numerous other cases, on the authority of which he submitted, first, that a father was entitled, in the absence of any statutory enactment, to the custody of his children from the moment of their birth; secondly, that a child could not be permitted to exercise its discretion as to whom it would live with, until it was 16 years of age; and, thirdly, that unless gross cruelty or misconduct could be shown on the part of the father he could not be deprived of his legal right to the custody of his children. Mr. Inverarity then turned to the question of cruelty in the present case, and as to this he said he had nothing to answer with respect to the two younger children. The mother had stated that she and her daughter had been ill-treated many times, but the daughter only spoke of one particular instance. Now in the case of Curtis, reported in the 28th vol. Law Journal (Court of Chancery) p. 458, the wife had already obtained a judicial separation from her husband on the ground of cruelty, and habitual acts of cruelty to the children were alleged, but the Court held that cruelty to the wife was no ground for depriving the husband of the charge of his children, and that unless such cruelty to the children was proved as to show that the father was unfit to have their management, the Court would not interfere. There were circumstances in this case which made it very similar to the present case, namely, the religious opinions of the husband and wife did not agree, and the judge said that he had no doubt Mr. Curtis was aggravated by his wife, and it was very likely that any acts of cruelty he committed towards his children were committed under the influence of this difference of opinion as to the proper mode of bringing them up. Was it then to be laid down as law that if a father beat his wife on one particular occasion the child might leave his custody and refuse ever after to return to it.

When Mr. Inverarity had concluded, his Lordship adjourned the case for three hours, in accordance with Mr. Leith's application.

When the hearing of the case was resumed Mr. Leith addressed the Court at considerable length, contending that most of the cases referred to by Mr. Inverarity had been decided previous to the passing of Talford's Act; and therefore were not applicable. Under this Act the Court had absolute discretion in cases like the present. He submitted that under the circumstances of the case the child under seven years of age should be removed from the custody of her father, and that the children above that age should be consulted as to their wishes, in order to give them an opportunity of exercising that discretion which evidently both the Courts of Chancery and of Common Law were in the habit of allowing.

Mr. Inverarity again shortly addressed the Court.

His Lordship then said that the rule in this case should be made absolute. It was a perfectly well-known and established law that the father was entitled to the custody of his children until they became of a certain age. This was the law as it was administered both by the Courts of Common Law and of Equity. It had been argued by Mr. Leith that Talford's Act applied to India. He (his Lordship) was of opinion that the argument was quite untenable. The clauses of the Letters Patent of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, both of the Original Letters Patent of 1862 and of the Amended Letters Patent of 1865, had vested in the High Court of Judicature of Bombay, as established in 1862, the same power and authority with respect to the person and estate of infants, as was then, in 1862, vested in the Supreme Courts of Bombay, and that power was the power acquired under the charter of the Court in the year 1823. By that charter his Lordship was of opinion that the Supreme Court had vested in it the power and authority over the estates of children, in which the Courts of Chancery and Common Law then had vested in them, and he thought that the fact of Talford's Act being subsequently passed could not by any possibility be considered to have vested in the Supreme Court, those powers which under that Act were vested in the Law, Chancery and Equity judges; therefore, the right of the father to the custody of his children was untouched by Talford's Act. Then the only question was whether under the circumstances of this case the father had lost that original right which he had to the custody of his children. The father only lost that right when, through his gross misconduct the Court considered that it was essential to the welfare of the children that he should be deprived of that right. This exception was well stated by the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce in his judgment in a case which had been referred to by Mr. Inverarity. Were there any circumstances in this case which made it essential for the safety and welfare of the children that they should not be restored to their father's custody? He apprehended that there were no such circumstances existing. The illtreatment of his wife could not be held to deprive the husband of his right of guardianship; and the only instance given of illtreatment to the children was that he had slapped the eldest daughter with a shoe. He (his Lordship) could not for a moment hold that this single act of misconduct on the part of the father could deprive him of the custody of his children. Then arose the further question whether the Court was bound to pay any attention to the statement in the eldest daughter's affidavit that she did not wish to go back to her father. A decision of Sir Erskine Perry was conclusive on this point. He (his Lordship) was therefore bound to disregard the daughter's desire to go to her mother.

The result was that the rule was made absolute. The Court had been crowded with Hindoos during the whole day, and the very greatest excitement was evinced as his Lordship was giving his decision.

On hearing his Lordship's decision Mathoorabaee called out piteously that she would on no account go back to her father.

His Lordship said it would be well if the parties assisting would kindly advise the child to obey the order of the Court.

GOVERNMENT SALES OF RICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—Sir Richard Temple's explanation of the Government sales of rice, in the 23rd Narrative of the drought, is only an explanation, and nothing more. It is not a justification of the policy of the Bengal Government. Sir Richard Temple avoids the main point altogether, and, as you correctly observe, "he seems to have forgotten that any maximum price was ever fixed as a test of the necessity for selling Government grain at all." What the traders say is this, that in the month of January, when large importations of Government grain were pending, the public was naturally anxious to know how far Government would interfere with private trade. The public had a right to expect Government to declare its intentions, to lay down certain rules, and to adhere to them. The Bengal Government then laid down the rule that in no market would it sell rice where prices had not gone above ten seers for a rupee. The explanation that Sir Richard Temple gives is not to the point at all. Early in May Government departed from the rule it had laid down; but as the sales were then confined to the country north of the Ganges, where there was real distress, nothing was said. But now, when it is seen that it is impossible to use up the Government stocks, rice is being sold anywhere and everywhere from fourteen to sixteen seers for a rupee. This is a gross breach of faith with the public, and traders have a right to demand whether the Government of Bengal looks upon its published declaration as so much talk to take in the public. Sir Richard Temple says that, according to the rule laid down on the 14th of May, the price of Government rice would be the price at the nearest large mart accessible by rail or river, plus such addition as might be thought proper. . . . . . . Therefore the retail price was fixed on the 4th July at thirteen seers for the rupee in Behar, and fourteen seers in the Rajshaye division." This, mind you, is the retail price; the wholesale price would be a seer or two above this.

This is a most vague rule. Under it Government would deem itself justified in selling rice at twenty-five seers for a rupee, if the price at the nearest mart was twenty-two or twenty-three seers. What then becomes of the famine? It is simply a competition with private trade, until the latter is ruined, and this in the teeth of its published declaration of ten seers being the maximum Government rate.

The first rule of ten seers laid down by the Government was a just one, and I, for one, base my transactions upon it.

Had I dreamt for a moment that Government would play fast and loose in the way it has done, and is doing, I should have had nothing to do with the rice trade this year. There is no famine in the Burdwan District, if prices are any test, and there never was any this year. Poverty and distress there is in Burdwan, as there is everywhere else, but famine there is none. Suppose rice, next year in Burdwan, is fifteen seers for a rupee—will Government feel itself justified in selling at sixteen seers to relieve the suffering people? It does it this year, because it does not know how else to get rid of its stocks. Let it say so plainly, let it say that it is not expedient to keep the promises made to the public, but let it not try to spread a belief that it is relieving a famine in the Burdwan district.

Government is advancing rice at sixteen seers to the landlords and the cultivators, *repayable in two years* without interest. The rate at which the peasantry borrow money in Bengal is twenty-five per cent. per annum, so the rate of sixteen seers is really one of twenty-four. The mass of the population in Bengal is agricultural, there being no manufactures to speak of. Therefore, to put it plainly, Government is giving away its rice to everyone at a supposed rate of twenty-four seers for a rupee, where there is no famine in the land. In no other country in the world would such an interference with private trade be tolerated for a moment. I think it is fair that Government should take over my stocks at cost price, and then give them away to whom it likes.

The consequence of this action of the Government, of Bengal will be this: Whenever in after years there is an alarm of famine, and a probability of Government buying or importing rice, private trade will come to standstill; nobody will trust a Government whose policy is one of expediency, and which unblushingly breaks its promises to the public. And then Government will discover that, however vast its operations may be, it cannot of itself save the people without the help of private trade.

A TRADER.

INFANT LIFE.—A marked improvement in the statistics relating to Mortality amongst Infants, would take place if Mrs. Johnson's American Soothing Syrup were used universally. It is perfectly free from any narcotic and is used *externally only*. None genuine without the name of "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.

Agents.—TREACHER & Co, Bombay.

INDIAN NEWS.

MONSTROUS BIRTH.—A woman at Akmewana, in the Galle district, gave birth lately to a male child with a tail of about a span long. This child was taken to Galle to be shown to Dr. Anthonisz, but on account of that gentleman's absence, he was taken back to the village. A Mr. Wyte is said to have offered £25 for the monster. He is about three months old and is still living.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY took place on Thursday last, in the Mission House, at Kaity, at which the Bishop of the Diocese, several clergymen, and many other European gentlemen, were present. This was the dedication of a Badaga convert to Christianity, to the work of an evangelist among his countrymen. The Basel Mission at Kaity is doing a good work, very quietly and unobtrusively; but without doubt effectually.—*Neilgherry Courier.*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE PIER.—At noon yesterday (Wednesday) the boatman who was attacked by an epileptic fit on Friday last, was seated on a cross beam, under the pier, preparatory to stepping into his boat when he became convulsed with another attack, and fell into the sea. Attempts were made to save him, but in vain, as he disappeared under the waves. His body was recovered late yesterday evening, having been washed ashore on the beach.—*Madras Times.*

AN OBJECTIONABLE PRACTICE.—From an official report made by the Collector of the Kistna District, it appears that that officer has discovered the highly objectionable practice existing among the Tahsildars of delegating their powers of appraising and selling distrained property, under the Rent Recovery Act, to less responsible officers, viz.; the Revenue inspectors. The Tahsildars have been warned against the continuance of such a practice, which opens a door for malpractices, while at the same time it is taking away the Revenue inspectors, especially during the cultivation season from their legitimate work. It is also found that the Tahsildars, as a general rule, are in the habit of shirking work where labour and mental work are concerned.

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—A native snake fancier in the city was bitten on the hand the other day, while attempting to catch a snake that had found its way into a drain at the side of the road. He succeeded in securing the snake, but paid no attention to the wound it had inflicted. It was not long, however, before the symptoms of poisoning showed themselves. He was conveyed to the Mayo Hospital, where he died immediately on his arrival, and within four hours of the time when he was bitten. The deceased had a large number of snakes that he was in the habit of fighting together. Snake fighting is said to be a popular amusement in Lahore and is described as more exciting than quail or cock fighting, and only yielding in its exciting incidents to horse fighting, which is said to be a sport fit for kings.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

ATTEMPT AT MURDER AT BANGALORE.—Not long ago we reported that a private soldier attempted to murder a recruit boy of the regiment, tempted to commit the crime by the jewels the youngster wore. Another brutal attack took place on Tuesday morning on Soobhadar Bahadoor Veereesamy Pillay, of the 36th M.N.I., by Private Iyaloo, of the same regiment. It appears that on Monday night, the private was on guard at the fort, about two miles from the sepoy lines. On returning off guard to his house next morning, he seems to have heard a report that the Soobhadar had taken undue liberties with Iyaloo's wife. Immediately, he seems to have gone to the barracks where the arms were being cleaned, and thrust his bayonet into the side of the native officer, who was seated on a chair. The Soobhadar was taken to hospital, where his wounds are being dressed; but he lies in a precarious state.—*Madras Mail.*

MANAGER OF THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.—We understand that Mr. Charles Clarke, whose nomination to the post of manager of this department we lately chronicled, has been unable to take up the appointment owing to his inability to put down the cash security required, viz. Rs. 5,000. The second on the list, we learn, was next applied to, but he being likewise not in a position to find the necessary cash security the appointment has been given to Mr. Grant (third on the list), son of Mr. Cyrus Grant, who was of course at once able to tender the security. Security is not demanded for the managership of the Paper Currency Department in either of the sister presidencies, and we can only conclude that Mr. Lodwick has demanded it in order to give the public a conviction equal to his own that the appointment is one so full of temptation and so likely to be abused, that a good character is not a sufficient guarantee without being supplemented by a substantial security of £ S.D.—*Madras Athenæum.*

MY EXPERIENCES IN THE INTERIOR OF A MONSTER OF THE DEEP.

I HAD been ill,—so very ill—so very near to death at Cawnpore. It was a sudden seizure that prostrated me in the midst of my engagements and work. It was cholera that deprived me, as it were in a moment, of the health and vigour I had rejoiced and prided myself in. However, my friend Dr. Harley was permitted to pull me through. He treated me in what the faculty call, a heroic fashion, prescribing large and repeated doses of tartar emetic, which if I had taken in health would have well nigh killed me. But, labouring as I was in the grasp of a terrific disease, the strong remedy exerted a marvellous power over the enemy, and I felt that his attacks, hour by hour, became less virulent and deadly. Soon I was pronounced out of danger, although in a most desperate state of utter debility, so excessively feeble was I that I was actually unable to lift my hand to drive off a teazing fly.

Although the fearful disease was quieted and subdued, yet my convalescence was unsatisfactory, and if it made any progress it was by infinitesimal steps. One day I seemed to make progress and again I retrograded; these fluctuations were of the most painful kind, and I became completely disheartened and seemed daily to acquire morbid fancies and to derive my pleasure in brooding over dismal things.

My good and cheerful friend Harley did his very utmost to rouse me up and to divert my morbid thoughts into a healthy channel, but without avail. At last he con[illegible] that the enervating climate of the monsoon wa[illegible]posed to my recovery, and recommended me at [illegible] proceed to sea for an entire change. It require[illegible] than persuasion on his part to arouse me, for I h[illegible] come indifferent to life, and indeed one of my [illegible] pleasures was to indulge in picturing the delights o[illegible] Finding simple recommendations useless, he orde[illegible] away, and then I found resistance useless. I consen[illegible] my friends at once arranged my affairs, disposed of [illegible] worldly possessions and then packed me off by [illegible] Calcutta. But it was an unwise measure sending a wretch bodily and mentally ill to travel by himself, as the results will prove.

I here mentioned incidentally that I took with me a half ounce phial of tartar emetic, a medicine I placed such confidence in, and six-shooter revolver. The journey by rail did not improve my mental state, nor indeed did the residence in Calcutta, where I had to await the departure of the steamer to Australia. Indeed, I had become an object for remark and suspicion to others, and I was fast speeding to that condition which would render restraint necessary. How I struggled on from day to day is now to me a mystery; suffice it to say that I was sunk into the gloomiest depths of unendurable despair.

The steamer at last sailed and I was a passenger on board; but what a wretched being I was, every one avoided me, and the happiness and light-heartedness of others seemed only to surround me with a denser and more horrible gloom.

My occupation by day and by night, for I could not sleep, was to watch the turmoil of waters under the bows of the vessel as it sped on its way, and to fancy to myself the joy of being engulphed on the roaring breakers, and thus for ever to terminate my melancholy life.

I cannot now accurately determine whether I deliberately threw myself over or whether on a lurch of the vessel I was rolled over into the sea, but still there I was, sinking to rest in the tossed waters of the Indian Ocean. I was fast passing into the unconsciousness of death, when I had a dim perception of being grasped by something rude and rough. Then passing down a passage and awakening to consciousness to find myself in a dimly lighted cavity. By this time a surprising change had come over me, my morbid hypochondriacal state had vanished, I was my old self once more, and I became possessed with a longing for life and a restoration to all the joys I had so long been a stranger to; so the reader can imagine my awful horror in finding myself entombed in the extraordinary place which, at the moment, I could not conceive what it was. I have said it was dimly lighted, not that a light proceeded from one spot, but that there was a diffused phosphorescent-like light, such as is emitted by the glow-worm or fire-fly. By the aid of this vital light I could indistinctly make out that I was in a chamber of an irregular oval shape, with no flooring, but the walls, above, beneath and on either hand were composed of a soft and pink coloured flesh-like material, which was evidently endowed with vitality. I now inferred that my prison, from which there seemed not the remotest likelihood of escape, was the capacious interior of a marine monster.

My despair and agitation were intense, for I knew that I should, ere long, be converted into a pulp which would first pass into the general circulation of the monster and then form part and parcel of his gigantic frame. My suspicions were now made certain by my agonizing sensations. I seemed to be suffering from an aggravated kind of prickly heat. This I rightly attributed to the potent action of the gastric fluid which I now could distinctly make out as exuding in bead-like drops from the walls and flooring of the cavity I was entombed in. These drops coalesced and then forming little rills came down in all directions and I was in great measure immersed in the fluid. Happily I was clothed in good stout material, otherwise I should not be now alive to tell this fearful tale; but protected as I was, as I have said before, I was in torments. But just as my bodily and mental sensations had arrived at an unendurable stage, there was a sudden change in my experience. There was a commotion, a sound of snapping, then a gurgling, and almost at the same moment a huge monster came tumbling into the same cavity I occupied. I made out it was a large shark that now shared with me the hopeless imprisonment of this living cave. The fearful monster lashed his tail in impotent fury and snapped at me as if I had been the cause of his misery. I saw my only hope was in his demolition, and on this I determined. I have already mentioned, I had with me a six-shooter revolver. Fortunately for me it was in a waterproof case, and therefore I might expect two or three of the barrels to be still sound and fit for use. I felt for the weapon and carefully drew it out; and as the shark was in

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a frenzy of rage I aimed carefully at his eye with all the deliberation I could muster. There was a loud report which was echoed and re-echoed through the long passage leading into and from my abode, and there followed violent convulsive seizures in the monster I had aimed at, and then all was still. He was dead. I felt so relieved and thankful I had escaped the jaws of this cruel enemy and besides had now the opportunity of prolonging my life a little longer. My next step was to mount on the long back of the dead shark and maintain my position there as best I could. My berth was an unsteady one, and I had constantly to stretch my arms out to gain some support against the walls of the horrid chamber.

I now could see how extremely rapid was the action of the gastric fluid on the dead carcases I surmounted, and my consternation can be imagined as I saw flake after flake fall from the sides of the body and the turbid fluid rise to a higher level, reaching again very nearly to me. In the despair and misery which had possessed me I bethought me of the only plan by which a possible release could be effected. I remembered the bottle of tartar emetic I had faithfully preserved since I had discovered its virtues in cholera, and I now determined to experiment with it not upon myself, but upon the marine monster who had engulphed me. I took the bottle from my pocket and was glad to see the contents were undamaged. So now was the time for action and but little of it remained to me. The shark had almost disappeared and the gastric fluid had recommenced its solvent action on me. I therefore carefully wiped a certain portion of the interior of my living prison, and then spread the tartar emetic over it, and now no one can have any conception of the agonies of mind I endured. I was being tormented by the destructive fluid which preyed upon me, and my mind was racked with remorse and anguish. I should say a quarter of an hour had elapsed since the commencement of my experiment when I felt as if I were exposed to the throes of an earthquake. My chamber heaved up and down as a ship in a storm and I was evidently tossed about in the most helpless manner. Strange rumbling sounds as of thunder were heard. It seemed as if the monster who carried me was in torments and I could distinctly hear the sound caused by his lashing the waves in his fury. The tartar emetic had now taken effect and I clung to the hope that I might still escape. This came sooner than I calculated. The throes and heaving increased, when at last with a mighty convulsion I was forced from my den and in a moment found myself battling with the waves. My feelings of relief and gratitude were intense; death by drowning was infinitely preferable than being dissolved by painful steps by the gastric juice. But I still determined to make desperate efforts for life. On scanning the horizon as I was lifted on a wave I could with joy see I was not far distant from a palm-fringed shore. I struck out vigorously towards it, but I never could have reached it unaided—the distance was considerable and my physical powers were enfeebled—had I not most opportunely come into contact with the floating trunk of a palm tree. On this, with infinite effort, I climbed and managed to maintain my position. Exhausted as I was I watched with the intensest interest the palm-fringed shore which I was over-rejoiced to find was nearer. So I determined to hold on as best I could and to wait in patience for the result. The trunk on which I sat and balanced myself moved on with the current, until after a wearisome delay it was brought within two hundred yards of the beach, on which a heavy surf was breaking. Impatient of the slow progress, I resolved on making another effort, and so plunged into the sea. I succeeded and found myself lifted and then hauled by a mighty billow on to the strand. I ran a few paces inland and then fell, unable to move from exhaustion and fatigue. I lay in a sort of trance which was a state between sleep and life. I was aroused by the sound of voices and on opening my eyes saw strange faces bending over me; the savages, for they were such, looked at me with no cruel gaze, but rather with kindness and interest which relieved me much. I pointed to my mouth, and in this manner pleaded for food and drink, which they were not long in bringing me. When refreshed and somewhat restored they led me to their village. Here I led a simple life, treated with wonderful consideration. One morning, after weeks of what I began to consider a hopeless sojourn amidst these simple-minded people, I saw a sail in the distance. My excitement was intense, and my friends gladly did their best to gratify my desire to return to my own land. They speedily launched a canoe and I was paddled out with wonderful speed. The ship descried us and shortened sail. Thus we were enabled to overtake her, and I was soon on board and once again among people of my own country. I need not add more.

—*Delhi Gazette.* HOCUS POCUS.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LITERATURE AND ART AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

(*Times*, July 22.)

Last evening the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P.) and the Lady Mayoress entertained the principal representatives of Literature, Art, and Music at a grand banquet in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion-house, which was served with the accustomed splendour. The guests numbered about 300, and included the Earl of Ravensworth and Lady Eleanor Liddell; Lord Houghton, Sir R P Collier, Sir F. Grant, P R A, Marquis and La Marquise (Adelina Patti) de Caux, Madame Christine Nilsson and M Rouzaud, Lord Littelton, Sir S Bennett, Sir J Benedict, Sir C Dilke, M P, Sir G Elvey, Sir A Helps, Sir W S Maxwell, MP, Sir B Phillips, Sir M D Wyatt, Sir S H Waterlow, MP, Mr M Arnold, Mr W H Ainsworth, Mr R Ansdell, RA, Mr E Armitage, RA, Mr G G Adams, Mr Aptommas, Signor Arditi, Mr E Arnold, Mr. A. Arnold, the Burgomaster of Brussels, Miss R Broughton, Mr F C Burnand, Mr R Browning, Mr J Bennett, Mr E M Barry, RA, Mr T O Barlow, ARA, Mr G P Bacon, Mr W Beverley, Mr C Bacon, Signor Bevignani, Signor Bagagiolo, Herr Behrens, Mdlle Bauermeister, Mr H L Bateman, Mr W Black, Mr C Barry, Mr R Buchanan, the chaplain (Rev Gordon Calthrop, MA), Mr George Cruikshank, Rev W H Channing, Mr Wilkie Collins, Dr Cox, Mr N Chevalier, Mr M D Conway, Mr C W Cope, RA, Mr S Cousins, RA, Mr E W Cooke, RA, Mr T Cooper, RA, Mr F Cole, ARA, Mr Hawes Craven, Mr J D Crittendon, Mdlle Calasch, Signor Ciampi, Signor Cotogni, Mr Alderman Cotton, MP, and Mrs Cotton, Signor Capponi, Signor Costa, Mr F H Cowen, Signor Campanini, Signor and Madame Campobello, Mr F A Cowen, Mr W G Cusins, Chevalier Campana, Mr F B Chatterton, Mr W H Collingridge, Signor Campocassa (Director of the Opera at Brussels), Mr H Dixon, Mr C Dickens, Mr W C T Dobson, RA, Mr J Durham, ARA, Mr W H B Davis, ARA, Mdlle D'Angeri, M Desplaces, Signor De Rechi, M and Madame Sainton, the Director of the Opera (Paris), Mr A Elmore, RA, Mr F A Eaton, Professor J Ella, Mr W P Frith, RA, Mr J H Foley, RA, Mr T Faed, RA, Mr W E Frost, RA, M Faure, Signor Francelli, Mr A Forbes, Mr E Goodall, RA, Signor Graziani, Signor Galassi, Signor Gillandi, Mr J Greenwood, M P, Girard, M Gerome, Mr A Halliday, Mr R H Hutton, Mr Thomas Hughes, Mr S C Hall, Professor Hurley, Mr S A Hart, RA, Mr J K Herbert, RA, Mr J C Hook, RA, Mr J C Horsley, RA, Mr J E Hodgson, ARA, Mr W Holman Hunt, Mr Sydney Hall, Mr Frank Hill, Mr G A Henty, Mr W Hardman, Captain Hamber, Mr Louis Hyman, Mr J W Jones, CB, Mr E Jenkins, [illegible] Joachim, Mr H Jarrett, Mr H Irving, Mr J [illegible] Knight, Mr W Kuhe, [illegible] Signor Rota, M Riviere, Mr [illegible] child, MP, Mr J B Robinson, Colonel Richards, Mr A Swinburne, Mr I H Simpson, Professor Seely, Mr A S Sullivan, Mr G Smith, Mr S Smirke, RA, Mr J Sant, RA, Mr G E Street, RA, Mr L Stocks, RA, Mr E B Stephens, ARA, Mr R N Shaw, ARA, Mdlle Scalchi, Mdlle Smeroschi, Mdlle Singelli, Mr Santley, Dr J Stainer, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr D Sims, Mr T Smith, Mr Alderman Stone, Mr G A Sala, Mr G W Smalley, Mr G Sauer, Mr Tom Taylor, Mr W Tinsley, Mr L Townsend, Mr J Tenniel, Mr A Trollope Mr M Tupper, Mr R Thorburn, ARA, Miss Thompson (painter of the "Roll Call"), Mr W Theed, Signor Tagliafico, Mdlle Titiens, Madame Taglioni, the Town Clerk (Mr J B Monckton), Mr B Taylor, Madame Vilda, Signor Vianesi, Mdlle A Valleria, Mr J R S Vine, Mr T Webster, RA, Mr E M Ward, RA, Mr H Weeks, RA, Mr G F Watts, RA, Mr H T Wells, RA, Mr F Walker, ARA, Mr T Woolner, ARA, Miss B Wynne, Mr B Webster, Mr Alfred Wigan, Mr E Yates, and Mr W F Yeames, ARA.

On the immediate right of the Lord Mayor sat the Marquis and Marchioness de Caux (Madame Adelina Patti), Lord Lyttelton, Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., Sir George Elvey, and other principal guests; and, on his left, the Lady Mayoress, Lord Houghton, Sir Francis Grant (President of the Royal Academy) Lord Ravensworth and Lady Eleanor Liddell, and Sir Arthur Helps.

During the dinner the band of the Coldstream Guards, under Mr. Frederick Godfrey, played a choice selection of music, and afterwards members of the London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. R. de Lacy, sang at intervals. Upon the removal of the cloth, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress drank to their guests in a loving cup, which afterwards passed round the board.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "The Health of the Queen," observed that Her Majesty was a model at home and an example worthy of imitation abroad, and none the less so because she had written a book and was a warm patron of Art.

The toast was received with much enthusiasm, and the band played the National Anthem.

His Lordship then gave in highly complimentary terms "The Health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," which was equally heartily greeted.

The Lord Mayor said the next toast he had to propose was "English and Foreign Literature and Art." Some might think, and some might ask, what did the Lord Mayor know about literature and art? (A laugh.) The question might be a fair one, and his reply was that a man might be a very good judge of pastry though he was not a confectioner. (A laugh.) As a rule, the citizens were not so wanting in thought or in mind as some might fancy; but those they turned into a particular channel. They laboured hard during certain hours of the day, and then they longed for change and recreation. The "fresh woods and pastures new" which they sought were found in Literature and Art. The truth was, they believed in in Literature and Art more, perhaps, than they should, and, he ventured to say, a great deal more than many of the professors themselves did. All things considered, he did not think there was much danger of real merit remaining long unappreciated. For himself, he rejoiced much in the gathering of that evening, for he had no hesitation in saying that if there was a man in that assembly who was indebted for what he had and what he was, to Literature and Art he was that man. (Cheers.) The Lord Mayor, like others, spent leisure hours with the poets; he had in times past studied *Night and Morning*, he had sat with *Friends in Council*, had enjoyed *The Pleasures of Hope*, and was now basking in *The Pleasures of Memory*. But time would not permit him to speak of all his "guides, philosophers, and friends." It would be equally out of place to dwell on the manner and extent to which the creation of genius in Literature and Art had tended in all times to please and delight mankind or to improve the reason and expand the imagination. He was one of those who believed that "a thing of beauty was a joy for ever." (Cheers.) After a passing reference to the loss of Dickens, Shirley Brooks, and other kindred spirits, he thanked his guests for honouring the City by their presence on the occasion. He could have wished the mansion-house had been larger; but there it was. Many were left out whom he should liked to have seen. That was his misfortune—not his fault. He invited those he knew most because he loved them best, and, in the name of the citizens of London, he bade them all a hearty welcome. (Cheers.) He coupled with the toast the names of Lord Houghton; Sir Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy; and M. Hallenzer, Director of the Opera at Paris.

Lord Houghton, in reply, said the Lord Mayor had asked him to respond to a toast wide as the thought of man and co-extensive with his own hospitality. He had been thinking why he should have elected him for that duty, but at last he had hit upon a solution. It might be that he was the person there who for more than a generation of men had been the attesting witness to, and perhaps the companion of, the most eminent men of letters of his time. He sat by the death-bed of Coleridge, the great philosopher, and he had lieved to be perplexed by the speculations of John Mill and Matthew Arnold. He was a college friend of Alfred Tennyson, and he hailed the rising genius of Algernon Swinburne. He was present at the historic birth of Macaulay and Hallam, and he now enjoyed the controversies and counter-controversies of Freeman and Froude. He had seen Miss Edgeworth in her decline, and he had also observed the great maturity of the genius of "George Eliot." He entered Parliament with "Vivian Grey," and he now rested under the Premiership of "Lothair" (cheers); and, if they would allow him a moment, he would refer back to a sister art, for he had still in his ears the trumpet tones of Madame Cataline accompanying Luther's Hymn in York Minster, and that enabled him to appreciate the more the wonderful facility in their art of the distinguished ladies whom he saw around him. (Cheers.) Still further, he had the reminiscence of the forms of sylph-like grace which intoxicated his youth. Reminiscence was necessary to their profession, and they could not get on without it. They were not like that sister art which could fix the fleeting form and give it the power of eternity. How often had they seen a great picture upon the walls, and felt that it, after all, depicted the living man while they were, in fact, the shadows? The Huguenot of Mr. Millais still embraced that fair Catholic as he saw her on the walls of the Academy nearly 30 years ago, and the English soldiery as painted by Miss Thompson would depict to our posterity the sufferings and glory of their gallant army in the Crimea. (Cheers.) He was not going to abuse the opportunity which those and other reminiscences might give him upon that occasion, and that for two reasons—the first being that that was not the time for dissertation or criticism, and the other that he might not be so wholly complimentary as the genius of after-dinner speeches required. (A laugh.) But they who had lived long were rather fond of the past, and it might be that they found the Republic of Letters at present a little too republican, and that they held with some affection to that older time when among men of literature there were more mutual friendship and independence than there was now, and when literature was felt to be a great intellectual bond which cemented together all classes of society. (Cheers.) It was in that sense that he thanked the Lord Mayor for having called them together that day, for his Lordship, by his action and his words, would have done something towards the realization of that idea. His Lordship had said that for men of active business life there was an eternal comfort and an everlasting pleasure in falling back upon the resources of literature. Far be from them the day when that was not so, and still further the day when the governing classes of the community did not understand that that power was the great link by which men of thought and men of action were bound together. If they were separated, the men of thought might fall into extravagance such as characterized the Communists of Paris, and the men of action might lapse into stupidity and dulness. But hold them together, and it would be well for the future of England as it had been for the past. (Cheers.)

Sir Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy, said the Lord Mayor had conferred a great honour upon the representatives of Art that night by inviting them to that splendid banquet, and, on behalf of the members of the Royal Academy who were present, he desired to tender him their grateful thanks. He was very glad that his Lordship had included in his invitation many distinguished artists who were not yet members of the Royal Academy, but who had this year greatly distinguished themselves by the exhibition of their works before the public. He saw there with no small pleasure Miss Thompson, who had certainly succeeded in touching a chord of sympathy in the hearts of all her fellow-countrymen by her admirable picture of the "Roll Call." (Cheers.) His Lordship had honoured artists not only by asking them to meet men of Literature and Science, such as his noble friends Lord Ravensworth and Lord Houghton, but also those who had made themselves famous in the sister Arts of Music and the Drama. The most munificent supporters of Art were to be found among the great commercial classes of the country, and he rejoiced at the opportunity of returning thanks for the honour done to his own profession in the courteous hospitality of the Chief Magistrate that evening. (Cheers.)

M. Hallenzer, Director of the Opera at Paris, also returned thanks.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing as the next toast "Music," observed that sweet sounds, like liberty, had always existed, and, in fact, the world was full of delights if people only knew where to seek and how to use them. "When music, heavenly maid, was young," her efforts were feeble and weak compared with what they were at present; but she always had power, even in her infancy, to charm and "to soothe the savage breast." But it was only in these later days that that art had been developed and brought to something like perfection. The progress of Music in England and of its appreciation was really wonderful. Formerly music was supposed to find its home in more favoured climes; but, looking at its representatives there that evening, they could rest satisfied that she did not go far now to find a home. He was delighted to do honour to the exponents of that divine art which charmed and sweetened life. It had been said that some "entertained angels unawares." However that might be, he knew that he had entertained that evening some of the sweetest spirits that the world had ever seen, and among them was the Queen of Song, a lady whom they so highly admired and appreciated. (Cheers.) The customs of the country would not permit him to call upon her to respond to the toast, but he was sure, in asking her husband, the Marquis de Caux, to do so, he should give pleasure to the whole of his guests. With that toast he would also couple the name of Sir Julius Benedict.

The toast was received with loud applause.

The Marquis de Caux said he hoped they would not find him very bold in speaking on such an occasion in answer to the very kind words just proffered by the Lord Mayor. His excuse in doing so, and talking in a language so little familiar to him, was the impossibility of the lady mentioned by his Lordship acknowledging the great honour conferred on her by the Lord Mayor's words. He would venture to say that that distinguished audience would prefer to hear the lady to whom the compliment was paid express her feelings in the melodious language which was her lot in this life. (Cheers.) But as the reply to a toast could not be sung, the company must be contented with his words, which, if prosaic, should at least express the utmost gratitude for the sentiments so delicately expressed by the Lord Mayor. Those thanks, he would have them believe, were not only addressed to their distinguished host, but he would like, through him, to present them to the illustrious Corporation which received them so magnificently that day, and to that great country where true art had always received such a noble hospitality. For a length of time England had been the recipient of the greatest musical talents of the world—talents which were sure to find the appreciation and the praise they deserved. (Cheers.) No country could present such a combination of them, and they were the honour and the glory of the profession. It was a simple acknowledgment of the truth to recognize the exceptional merits of the two great musical establishments of London, which were so well represented there, and which so largely shared the favour of the public. Might England go on in that way, and continue to prove to the world that her industrial and political occupations did not mar the interest she took in the quieter and more pacific doings of Art. In conclusion, he begged again to thank them for the kind manner in which the toast was proposed and accepted. (Cheers).

Sir Julius Benedict also replied in graceful terms to the toast.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "English and Foreign Journalism," said the real power of the Press could only be measured by the numbers it represented. In this country, where there was free speech, it reflected the ideas and moulded the opinions of the educated and the thinking part of the nation. It gathered the events of the day, and, as it were, put them before them as in a mirror the next morning. So much was that the case that a journal was [illegible] the pen of the ready writer, and it was remarkable with what rapidity brilliant articles were created overnight to dazzle and astonish them the next morning. The press was a great power; it possessed, in fact, the power of a giant, and it used it with the dignity of a giant. He was proud to welcome so many able men of the profession of journalism there that evening, and he drank to their health, coupling with the toast the names of Mr. George Augustus Sala, M. Louis Hyman, the editor-in-chief of the *Echo du Parlement de Bruxelles*, and Mr. George Sauer, of the *New York Herald.*

The toast was received with much heartiness.

Mr. Sala, replying to the toast said the members of the profession of which he was that evening the humble representative would be sadly deficient in gratitude if they did not appreciate to the highest extent the honour which had been paid them by the Chief Magistrate of that which had been truly called the most ancient, dignified, and hospitable Corporation in the world. He was the more embarrassed, standing as he did in the presence of that distinguished company—in the presence, moreover, of very many journalists who were his seniors and betters; in the presence of many dear and old colleagues who had recently returned from confronting fever and famine and he might say, "battle, murder, and sudden death," in Ashantee: and, finally, in the presence of that brave and brilliant writer on whose journalistic banner was inscribed the triple blazon of the Crimea, India, and America—he meant William Howard Russell. (Loud cheers.) The Lord Mayor had asked, in the course of the genial speech in which he had proposed the interests of Literature and Art, what a Lord Mayor could have to do with those vocations. It had doubtless escaped his Lordship's memory that a Lord Mayor and Alderman of London—Josiah Boydell—was the originator of the famous Shakespeare Gallery, and was one of the most magnificent patrons of British art in the 18th century. It had also doubtless escaped his Lordship's memory that to him who in life lacked everything there was in death erected a monumental stone by the reverent care of an Alderman and Lord Mayor of London, John Barber, to the memory of Samuel Butler, the author of *Hudibras*; and, bearing that in mind, it seemed to him (Mr. Sala) eminently to accord with the fitness of things that the toast of British journalism should be proposed in that place by the Lord Mayor of London. Within the gates of that city the liberties of the English Press might be said to have been born; and were those liberties ever menaced, it would be doubtless within its confines that journalism would seek a refuge and find it even as it was found in Coleman-street, hard by, 200 years ago. Within no great distance of the magnificent hall in which the company was then assembled there was written by John Milton that "Tractate on the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing" which might be considered as the corner-stone of the liberty of the English Press. (Cheers.) *Longo intervallo*, the Lord Mayor's civic chair of state had been occupied by a very eminent Lord Mayor and Alderman, who died Chamberlain of London; who, all-privileged cynic as he might have been, yet deserved remembrance for the sturdy battle which he did in defence of the liberty of the Press—he meant John Wilkes. (Cheers.) Nor could he forget that into a City letter-box for publication in a City newspaper was cast by the hand of him whose name yet remained a shadow, the manuscript of those immortal essays which, to quote his own language, would be remembered when Kings and Ministers were forgotten, and the force and direction of personal satire were no longer understood, and, when measures were felt only in their remotest consequences, would be found to contain principles worthy of transmission to posterity. But he turned from the dead to the living—from the past to the present. Within the shadow of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral the thunderbolts of *The Times* were forged. (Cheers.) From Printing-house-square issued every morning that astonishing journal whose ability was everywhere recognised and respected, and by none more fully than its honourable colleagues in journalism (cheers)—a journal whose influence was a power constantly felt, not only wherever the English language was spoken, but in remote and semi-barbarous regions wherein, by tongues beyond our ken, the name of England was pronounced and the grandeur and the policy of our Empire discussed. (Cheers.) Thus he hoped he had justified the interest which a Lord Mayor of London might take—as he had taken that evening—in the interest of Literature and Art. In conclusion, he hoped he was not too venturesome in saying that, not only by his immediate colleagues, but by every one of the guests, that festival would be long remembered; that the evening would be marked with a white stone in the calendar of the Right Hon. Andrew Lusk, and that he would recall it in after times as not the least pleasing incident in the history of his magnificent and munificent Mayoralty. (Cheers.)

M. Hyman, the editor of the *Echo du Parlement*, of Brussels, and Mr. Sauer, of the *New York Herald*, also replied to the toast.

"Prosperity to the Drama" was next given from the chair, and responded to in an amusing speech by Mr. Alfred Wigan.

Sir Arthur Helps proposed, in graceful terms, the health of the Lord Mayor, observing that every one would admit that the present holder of that ancient office had discharged its duties with singular credit and honour to himself and with great satisfaction to his friends and to the country in general; and Lord Ravensworth that of the Lady Mayoress, and the company separated about 11 oclock

THE DETERIORATED BREED OF GHOSTS.

(*Spectator.*)

Nothing is more remarkable in the democratic tendency of the age than the deterioration it has brought about in the manners and breeding of Ghosts. The ghosts of a century, or even half a century ago,—the "ghosts of the old school," as they have been called,—used to feel it a solemn privilege to be ghosts. They acknowledged something grand, something of obligation, in their state. They seemed to say, *Mystere oblige*, as the nobility used to say, *Noblesse oblige*. It was not everybody who could be a ghost, and those who could were bound to keep up the influence and the dignity of the Order. In those days, ghosts fed their souls on solitude and were visible chiefly to the solitary. They flashed upon that inward eye which was the curse of solitude. Or if now and then, like the celebrated ghost of Mr. Wynyard, who appeared to both Sir John Sherbroke and General Wynyard, on the island of Cape Breton, on the 15th October, 1785, it proved itself to be no illusion by being seen by two persons at the same time, it would yet stalk noiselessly through the room, like the ghost of the royal Dane across the platform, and vanish without a sound. Ghostliness used to be a *distingue* sort of quality. One felt it a kind of renown to have a ghost in the family. To *be* an apparition was to be something lofty and awful, and though perhaps too dread a function to stimulate ordinary ambition, still one honourable after its fashion, and tending to keep a noisy, and familiar, and vulgar-minded generation under something like awe for the world of the supernatural. But such has been the progress of democratic ideas, that all this seems to have changed. Modern ghosts are "hail-fellow-well-met" not only with human beings, but with each other. If we are not mistaken, they not long ago declared it would be a "lark" to bring Mrs. Guppy through the air from her house in Highbury to Lamb's Conduit Street. Certainly there was, according to the authentic account of the story, much spiritual giggling amongst the preternatural agencies engaged in that manœuvre before they accomplished it. The ghost sometimes called Katie King, who professes, we believe, to be the daughter of a buccaneer of Elizabeth's or James I.'s reign, permitted Mr. Crookes to take her provisional and temporary body round the waist and kiss her, and then, according both to his evidence and that of Mrs. Ross-Church, a temporary human heart was felt beating beneath the temporary ghostly organisation. There are stories in myriads of the extreme matter-of-factness and even vulgarity of the modern ghosts. Some of them insist on aspirating unaspirated vowels, and show by violent raps their objection to the authorised and more polite mode of spelling. Others of them delight in pinching your knees or neck like a child who is playing at blindman's buff. A ghost who was indebted to Mrs. Guppy, we believe, for the power to manifest himself in this world, was unpleasant enough to hurl two living lobsters on the table during a "dark seance" in Russell Square—(was a neighbouring fishmonger, we wonder, short by two lobsters of his rightful stock in trade, or did the ghost pay the money before abstracting the lobsters? or did it catch the lobsters itself at sea, with or without the aid of a lobster-pot?)—while the most common of all the freaks of modern ghosts are those in which they play violent games with heavy pieces of furniture.

Now how sad a deterioration we perceive in all these things from the old ghostly manners, which an orthodox kind of work on orthodox apparitions,* by an orthodox clergyman, has just agreeably revived for us. It was worth while to know a ghost in those days. It made the blood curdle to think of him, and was in some respects, if not exactly a testimony to character, as least a testimony to mental or moral calibre. It was not for the insignificant, then, that the ghosts appeared, or that the ghostly bells rang. If a church-bell chose to tell without human hands for the dead, it was always for some member of the great local family And, moreover, it was a great, deep-toned bell of a great old church, and it rang at midnight, with proper solemnity,—and not a little table which took to trotting about the room, and bobbing its leg up by way of saying "Yes" or "No." And how much more sensible of their preternatural powers and rights the old ghosts were. There is the great Beresford ghost, the ghost of Lord Tyrone, who appeared to Lady Beresford on October 15, 1693, and of whom we have all heard, and whose story Mr. Savile has edited for us with great care in the volume just referred to. Did he put himself into an ordinary physical shape, in which he could shake hands, and even be embraced without injury? On the contrary, when Lady Beresford complained that the next morning she would believe the whole to have been a vision unless Lord Tyrone gave her some sign of his spiritual presence which she could not mistake, the ghost was fully equal to the solemnity of the emergency, and replied, "I must not touch you; it would injure you irreparably. It is not for spiritual bodies to touch mortal flesh." That is conceived in the fine old style, and the sequel is in keeping with it. Lady Beresford does not object to a small blemish for the sake of certainty, whereupon Lord Tyrone touches her wrist, and every sinew and nerve shrinks, "leaving an indelible mark as if a pair of red-hot pincers had griped me." And the ghost is fully aware of the magnitude of the occasion. "Now," said he, "let no mortal eye, while you live, behold that wrist; to see it would be sacrilege." But what a falling-off is here! In our days Katie King walks about quite cheerfully on the arm of her entertainer, does not object to kiss him, distributes snippets of her ghostly dress to her mortal friends, and never dreams of there being any sacrilege in the matter. But we need not go back to 1693 for instances of the "grand style" of ghostly visitors. No earlier than the beginning of the present century, according to Mr. Savile's book, the Rev. John Jones, of Holiwell, Flintshire, who did not die till 1853, just before the outbreak of spirit-rapping, was saved, as he believed, from death by a spiritual visitor, who demeaned himself altogether in the "grand style." Mr. Jones was riding from Bala to Machynlleth on missionary business, and this was his own account of his story:—

"When I had performed about half my journey, as I was emerging from a wood situated at the commencement of a long, steep decline, I observed coming towards me a man on foot. By his appearance judging from the sickle which he carried sheathed in straw over his shoulder, he was doubtless a reaper in search of employment. As he drew near, I recognised a man whom I had seen at the door of the village inn of Llanwhellyn, where I had stopped to bait my horse. On our meeting he touched his hat, and asked if I could tell him the time of day. I pulled out my watch for the purpose, noticing at the same time the peculiar look which the man cast at its heavy silver case. Nothing else, however, occurred to excite any suspicion on my part, so wishing him a 'good afternoon,' I continued my journey. When I had ridden about half-way down the hill, I noticed something moving, and in the same direction as myself, on the other side of a large hedge, which ran nearly parallel with the road, and ultimately terminated at a gate which through I had to pass. At first I thought it an animal of some kind or other, but soon discovered by certain depressions in the hedge that it was a man running in a stooping position. I continued for a short time to watch his progress with some curiosity, but my curiosity soon changed to fear when I recognized the reaper with whom I had conversed a few minutes before, engaged in tearing off the straw band which sheathed his sickle. He hurried on until he reached the gate, and then concealed himself behind the hedge within a few yards of the road. I did not then doubt for a moment but that he had resolved to attack—perhaps murder—me for the sake of my watch, and whatever money I might have about me. I looked around in all directions, but not a single human being was to be seen, so reigning in my horse, I asked myself in much alarm what I could do. Should I turn back? No; my business was of the utmost importance to the cause for which I was journeying, and as long as there existed the faintest possibility of getting there, I could not think of returning. Should I trust to the speed of my horse, and endeavour to dash by the man at full speed? No; for the gate through which I had to pass was not open. Could I leave the road and make my way through the fields? I could not; for I was hemmed in by rocky banks or high hedges on both sides. The idea of risking a personal encounter could not be entertained for a moment, for what chance could I—weak and unarmed—have against a powerful man with a dangerous weapon in his hand? What course then should I pursue? I could not tell; and at length, in despair rather than in a spirit of humble trust and confidence, I bowed my head and offered up a silent prayer. This had a soothing effect upon my mind, so that, refreshed and invigorated, I proceeded anew to consider the difficulties of my position. At this juncture my horse, growing impatient at the delay, started off: I clutched the reins, which I had let fall on his neck, for the purpose of checking him, when happening to turn my eyes, I saw to my utter astonishment that I was no longer alone. There, by my side, I beheld a horseman in a dark dress, mounted on a white steed. In intense amazement I gazed upon him; where could he have come from? He appeared as suddenly as if he had sprung from the earth. He must have been riding behind and have overtaken me. And yet I had not heard the slightest sound: it was mysterious, inexplicable. But the joy of being released from my perilous position soon overcame my feelings of wonder, and I began at once to address my companion. I asked him if he had seen any one, and then described to him what had taken place, and how relieved I felt by his sudden appearance, which now removed all cause of fear. He made no reply, and on looking at his face, he seemed paying but slight attention to my words, but continued intently gazing in the direction of the gate, now about a quarter of a mile ahead. I followed his gaze, and saw the reaper emerge from his concealment and cut across a field to our left, resheathing his sickle as he hurried along. He had evidently seen that I was no longer alone, and had relinquished his intended attempt. All cause for alarm being gone, I once more sought to enter into conversation with my deliverer, but again without the slightest success. Not a word did he deign to give me in reply. I continued talking, however, as we rode on our way towards the gate, though I confess feeling both surprised and hurt at my companion's mysterious silence. Once, however, and only once did I hear his voice. Having watched the figure of the reaper disappear over the brow of a neighbouring hill, I turned to my companion and said, 'Can it for a moment be doubted that my prayer was heard, and that you were sent for my deliverance by the Lord?' Then it was that I thought I heard the horseman speak, and that he uttered the single word, '*Amen.*' Not another word did he give utterance to, though I tried to elicit from him replies to my questions, both in English and Welsh. We were now approaching the gate, which I hastened to open, and having done so with my stick, I waited at the side of the road for him to pass through; but he came not; I turned my head to look—*the mysterious horseman* was gone! I was dumbfounded; I looked back in the direction from which we had just been riding, but though I could command a view of the road for a considerable distance, he was not to be seen. He had disappeared as mysteriously as he had come."

There is something quite elevating in the influence of such a spirit as that, who appears on horseback no one knows from whence, disappears no one knows whither after accomplishing his work, and is only heard to say one single word,—a deep 'Amen,'—in answer to the endangered man's expression of his pious faith in the care of Providence. But if Mr. Jones had been saved by one of the modern ghosts, in all probability there must have been a table rapping at some village inn in the neighbourhood, and a message rapped out ordering a party of muscular peasants to go to Mr. Jones's help, for nothing is more remarkable than the liking of the modern spirits for company and noise. They have not only given up the grand style, they have mostly given up solitude, and can do much more with a lot of people round a table than they can with a solitary watcher by moonlight. They revisit not "the glimpses of the moon," but the flicker of the gaslamp. They delight in playing accordions, in shouting through trumpets, in knocking hard on the roofs of cabs and railway carriages, in whirling about dining-tables, in getting themselves photographed, and in manufacturing inexpensive pearls and rubies. The only thing in the least poetical they seem to affect much is the production of flowers. If the modern authorities may be trusted, they really do deal in flowers to an extent very creditable to their taste; but this is an exception to their ordinary demeanour, which is, for the most part, not flowery at all, but exceedingly prosy, and of a kind almost expressly intended, it would seem, to rub off the awe which the supernatural world used to inspire. In one word, if our modern ghosts are trustworthy, the world of spirits is now like our own in the hands of "the residuum." The angels, demons, saints, and penitents manifest themselves no longer. We have in their places ghosts of vulgar rhetoricians, who make speeches on matters they do not understand, of buccaneers or pugilists who show great muscular qualities with only temporary muscles, and shout audibly with provisional lungs, and of underbred shopboys or young women not too ghostly to flirt and romp, who treacle their speech with vulgar and somewhat greasy expressions of universal love. The change is great, but we cannot say it is one calculated to increase the reverence of men for the world that is unseen and eternal.

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* *Apparitions: a Narrative of Facts.* [Oh! Mr. Savile, what a figure of speech is this, when many of your stories are most baseless traditions, utterly without contemporary evidence.] By the Rev. Bourchier Wray Savile, M.A. London, Longmans.

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STILL HOCKS—	Marcobrunner	Rs.	30	,,
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	Steinvein	,,	20	,,
	Liebfraumilch	,,	20	,,
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Do.	Bottled here	,,	6	,,
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		Rs.	
SHERRIES—	J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 per dozen.		
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Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—

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SHERRY,	25	per Dozen.
Ditto	15	,,
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	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
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25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

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30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
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20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.......... D. S. KEMP & Co.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded [illegible]

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR [illegible]

[illegible] Odonto. ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America, Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

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48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.
Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

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